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MR. HOOVER DENIES THAT HE SOUGHT TO AID PACKERS

Food Administrator Says Relief
Measure Was Urged to Meet
Conditions Found in Europe—
Is Defended in the Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Until every member of the United States Senate has voiced his views on the \$100,000,000 appropriation asked for by President Wilson to facilitate the work of the Peace Conference and feed starving peoples, it is not expected that a vote will be taken. The whole of Thursday's session was again consumed in speeches and in the meantime, as Senator John W. Weeks of Massachusetts expressed it, "the needy in Europe may starve."

Answering the allegations of an agreement between the packers and the Food Administration, made by Senator Borah, Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, warmly defended Herbert C. Hoover.

In response to a cable message from Washington asking that he save the bill by denying that the packers had anything to do with it, Mr. Hoover, in a public statement in Paris on Thursday, asserted that the request for the \$100,000,000 appropriation was made on the basis of his observations in Europe, and that it was not his purpose to protect the packers from loss. Senator Borah, who made the charges of collusion between the packers and the Food Administrator, flatly asserted that he could produce evidence to prove that the entire plan was arranged before Mr. Hoover left the United States.

The general food situation, the cable message said, is that supplies of animals have been reduced, that crops are far below normal, and that many cities and towns are in danger of starvation. In Finland, food is exhausted in the cities; in Austria, the situation is very precarious and the food shortage is taking a heavy toll of the children; in Serbia, the bread ration is three ounces daily, and in Jugoslavia four ounces a day. Armenia is already starving, the cable said. Europe will need 1,000,000 tons of food to pull it through until the next harvest, and this can be supplied by the proposed \$100,000,000 appropriation.

"I have not any use for the packers' combine," Senator Hitchcock said. "I am glad to support any measure that will result in bringing them under government control, and I know Mr. Hoover is. I am glad to vote for tax bills which will take from them their unconscionable profits, if they have made any, but if the word of the United States or of a recognized official of the United States, has been given to the packers, and they have acted on it, it is our business to see that it is made good."

"What did Mr. Hoover do? Mr. Hoover, under the powers that were entrusted to him by Congress, was under an obligation. He was under an obligation to use those powers for the purpose of stimulating all the energies necessary to win the war, and he did it."

"Does the Senator think that when Mr. Hoover, or the men who were in his employ, utilized the powers which were conferred upon them to put independents out of business, that was helping to win the war?" interrupted Senator Borah.

"No," replied Senator Hitchcock, "and I deny that he did it."

"I say that he did," retorted Senator Borah.

"I know something of the struggle Mr. Hoover had with the packing combine in the United States, and I want to say that if there had not been a Hoover and Food Administration, the packers would have made a great deal more money than they did," said Senator Hitchcock.

"I say that the evidence is sufficient to show that they did do it," insisted Senator Borah.

"I deny it," asserted Senator Hitchcock.

"I say that they did," Senator Borah shot back.

"I deny it absolutely," retorted Senator Hitchcock.

"I say that Mr. Hoover is coming out of this thing vindicated. You have taken him at a time when he is in Europe, carrying on his duties. He has been vindicated, and has won every fight that he has had while in the United States. He is a man who comes out of this war, I believe, with a reputation better than any other public official. He comes out clean, he comes out having rendered a great service to the American people. He comes out at the head of a great army of volunteer citizens, who, at his request, have saved and skimped and helped him to conserve the food that was necessary to win the war; and I want to say to you that in my opinion Mr. Hoover stands in the hearts of the American people equal to any man in the United States."

"I am very sure that there is no member of the Senate, who, if he ran for President against Mr. Hoover, would be able to poll as many votes as he would poll."

"I have not any doubt," Senator Borah commented, "but that there is no one man who would be able to raise so large a campaign fund."

"Strong opposition to the proposed relief food bill was voiced by Sena-

tors Cummins, Iowa; Sherman of Illinois, and Calder of New York, all Republicans.

"It must be remembered," said Senator Sherman, "that the \$100,000,000 fund is not a food relief fund. It is a campaign fund for the President as a candidate for chairman of the peace league of the world."

Senator Calder charged that the continuation of prices fixed by the government plays into the hands of those who have accumulated a surplus of foodstuffs, and doubles the cost to the consumer.

The debate continues today with a better prospect of an early vote.

REBELS DEPEND ON LISBON'S ATTITUDE

Situation in Portugal Uncertain—
Royalists Make Gains in North—
Pro-German Leaders Con-
spicuous Among Monarchists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Thursday).—The latest and soundest intelligence is still to the effect that everything depends on Lisbon, that the monarchist movement has certainly made a success of its operations in Oporto and some other northern centers, but that the republican elements and factions round about the capital, alive to the danger of the case, are now consolidating.

The authorities at Madrid, in response to their requests, have received from the Governor of Pontevedra in Galicia, the Spanish province immediately north of Portugal, a statement of the situation as he sees it, and this Governor says he considers the monarchists have won in the North, and great hopes are entertained for Lisbon joining fully with the movement.

On the other hand, certain persuasive expeditions by Royalist forces to other centers have notably failed.

Thus there is again conspicuous in these northern risings a former Austrian cavalry officer, named Almeida, who was concerned in a Royalist adventure some years ago for reasons not wholly clear. Captain Almeida is a great enthusiast and highly enterprising. He has now visited Aveiro and Coimbra, the former on the coast and the latter a big inland town, some way south of Oporto, and at both places, by harangues and promises, has tried to bring over the troops to the Royalist cause.

In both cases he had failed, and has returned to Oporto.

Captain Paiva Conceição, who is at the head of the Royalist movement, and has appointed himself Premier of the new monarchial government, as declared Almeida, is himself an old hand at insurrections, for some years back, he headed one in the North, which was speedily quelled.

There are some other curious and interesting elements in the movement. The Viscount Banho, for example, who is a rabid pro-German, as well as one of the leaders of the Clerical Party, and who, at the time of the sending of the Portuguese force to the western front, made a speech in which he declared that the military intervention of Portugal in war was a disgrace to Portuguese history.

Pro-Germans are indeed prominent in the business, and at Setubal, a German agent, on whom were found proofs of his complicity in the insurrection, has been arrested. Machado Santos, and some of other elements in the Sidonio Paes Government, are suspected of being concerned. At the same time, it should be mentioned that the son of Dr. Paes has been leading Republican troops against the Royalists.

Dr. Paes himself, however, undoubtedly laid the foundation for the present troubles. He made his premiership as much a personal affair as possible; had few intimate associates in the government; and, to strengthen his position, he sought the favor of the Royalists, to whom he made many concessions. In circumstances like these, the Royalists were able greatly to strengthen their influence and expected much, and in new circumstances, which afterward arose, were unwilling to face the prospect of losing any of their gains.

"Hence the rising at this moment. The Royalists are very busy with publicity and propaganda, and many statements of the situation, unjustified by facts, emanate from them. Thus announcements about the proclamation of Dom Manoel as King in various places, including Lisbon, must be taken with qualifications; for it is stated on the other side that some of these proclamations are made in dark corners of upper rooms.

Lisbon, though not by any means out of danger, seems holding fast. In Oporto, there has certainly been a public proclamation of Dom Manoel in the streets and some enthusiasm by the people and soldiers, but if the South consolidates, this will count for nothing.

Many valuable elements are rallying to the republic. The Minister of Justice, understood formerly to be monarchist, has offered his resignation; but this has been refused, and he now states his whole-hearted adherence to the republic.

Travelers from Portugal state that the railways are choked with troops, the train services utterly disorganized, and the country in a sad state of disorder. It is hoped that this crisis may be the climax to a long series of troubles with which Portugal has had to contend in recent years.

HEALTH INSURANCE ISSUE IN NEW YORK

Two Measures Relating to Sub-
ject Have Been Introduced in
Legislature—Opponents of the
Project Watching Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—One of the most important subjects now before the Legislature of this State is that of health insurance. Two bills relating to it have been introduced and are now in committee. One provides for a system of compulsory health insurance, under which every employee and employer in the State would be required to contribute to the health insurance funds. This, the Davenport Bill, is backed by the State Federation of Labor, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the Women's Joint Legislative Conference, and other organizations. The other, the Graves-Bewley Bill, was introduced to offset the movement for compulsory health insurance, and is supported by the manufacturers, other employers, and other interests which are convinced that compulsory insurance of this kind is harmful paternalism, and a limitation of the rights of the individual.

Apparently neither bill will pass the present session. At the same time, the opponents of compulsory health insurance are watching the situation carefully, and are prepared for whatever eventually may arise.

The Graves-Bewley Bill would appropriate \$1,000,000 of state money for administration by a new public health commission as a "sickness fund." The Davenport Bill provides that half the funds shall be contributed by the employers and half by the employees, except where the employee gets less than \$9 and more than \$5 a week, when the employer would pay three-fourths and the employee get less than \$5 the employer would pay all.

Opponents of the Davenport Bill claim that this method of raising the funds is unjust, particularly to the employer, who would be bound to compensate the employee for alleged illness, regardless of whether the employee himself might be responsible for that illness. Those who make this objection are heartily in favor of the workmen's compensation laws which compel the employer to compensate the workman for disabilities resulting from occupational causes.

But, although the appropriation of a state fund, as provided by the Graves-Bewley Bill, would remove this objection, this provision is not regarded as wholly satisfactory, since it would place the State in the position of conferring charity upon the beneficiaries of health insurance. Some of those who think some form of health insurance will come eventually believe the ultimate arrangement with regard to funds will have to provide for joint contribution by state, employer and employee; for they question whether labor, despite its apparent advocacy of compulsory health insurance, wishes to be coddled with state or any other charity.

The Graves-Bewley Bill makes physical examination voluntary. This is satisfactory to opponents of compulsory health insurance, since it is the compulsory features of such legislation which arouse the greatest opposition.

The measure would create a state department of health, at the head of which would be a health commission of five, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The chairman, it is provided, must have experience and understanding of allied health duties and so-called sanitary science, and at least two members must be medical practitioners, graduates of an incorporated medical college, of at least five years' experience in this profession.

There would be a public health council consisting of the chairman of the commission and six members appointed by the commission, at least two of them being medical practitioners. One member each would be nominated by the organizations of physicians, employers and employees having members in all or nearly all the counties of the State. One member would be a sanitary engineer who need not be a physician. These two bodies would have general supervision of affairs pertaining to public health, including contracting for the erection of hospitals, dispensaries, laboratories and similar buildings necessary for its work; There would be a division on publicity and education.

The health insurance funds appropriated under this bill would be used only for providing persons such treatment, etc., as they are unable to provide for themselves, by "physician of free choice other than local health officers."

No person could benefit by this provision until the district clerk or sanitary supervisor should have assured himself of the authenticity of the need. Fraud in obtaining this benefit would constitute a misdemeanor.

DEFENSE COUNCIL DISBANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The Missouri State Council of Defense has disbanded and its records will be given into the custody of the State Historical Society at Columbia. The council's treasurer reported that the total receipts were \$77,640 and the total disbursements \$61,651.

OFFICIALS ARRESTED IN TURKISH CAPITAL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Thursday).—Several arrests are announced as having taken place in Constantinople in connection with the Armenian massacres. One of the men arrested is Fesmei Bey, former deputy for Diarbekr, while another mentioned is Mahmut Pasha, commander of the third Turkish Army.

GOVERNMENT STILL LEADS IN ELECTION

German Majority Socialists Still
Maintain Strong Position—
Old Center Party Overtakes
Democrats in Second Place

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday).—The latest Berlin report on the election returns shows that the Majority Socialists still retain a good lead over the other parties, but that the Christian People's Party, the old Center, has now overtaken the Democrats in competition for second place, while the Independent Socialists, on the other hand, have so far failed to retrieve their position. The list given is as follows:

Majority Socialists, 164.
Christian People's Party, 88.
German Democratic Party, 77.
German National People's Party (Conservatives), 34.
Independent Socialists, 24.
German People's Party (National Liberals), 23.
Catholics, 7.
Bavarian Peasants and Workmen League, 1.

Wurttemberg Bourgeois Party, 2.
Peasants and Workmen League, 1.
These returns are for 27 divisions, and may possibly indicate the final balance of parties for, although there are 38 electoral districts, there was no voting in Alsace-Lorraine, and possibly none in some parts of Polish Prussia.

To take some notable individual districts, the Center Party's victory in Cologne-Aix-la-Chapelle district, was a notable one, for the Center secured 61,145 votes and eight seats, as against the Majority Socialists' 253,663 votes and three seats, while the Democrats came third with only 77,339 votes and one seat.

Meanwhile, in the royal borough of Potsdam, the Majority Socialists headed the poll and secured five seats, while the Democrats came second with two, and the Independent Socialists, National Party and German People's Party secured one each. In Posen the Democrats led with four seats, while the Center and Majority Socialists were at the bottom of the poll with one seat apiece.

Socializing the Mines

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—A Berlin wireless message states that, in consideration of the reciprocal and parallel interests of the miners in the Ruhr coal district, and of the state, the government has decided to put the mining industry of the state under the control of the state authorities, who are to guard the social and economic development, and pave the way for the regulations and legal measures which may prove necessary.

The Privy Counselor, Herr Rohrig of the Ministry for Commerce, Director-General Woogler of Dortmund, and an official of the law court, Otto Hue, have been appointed as plenipotentiaries for the Rhine and Westphalian coal districts.

For the preparation of the socialization of the mining industry, three representatives, one each of the state government, workmen and employers, will enter provisionally into the administration of the coal syndicate in order to prevent imposition on the workmen owing to the continuation of the price increase.

On Monday, a general sitting of all the workmen's and soldiers' councils of the Ruhr district takes place, in which, in all probability, several representatives of the state government will participate.

PRINCESS PATRICIA TO DROP HER TITLE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—It is understood that, as soon as Princess Patricia has married Commander the Hon. Alexander Ramsay, she will drop her title and the King having given his consent, the Princess will thereafter be known as Lady Patricia Ramsay.

NEARING TRIAL OPENS ON FEB. 3

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The American Socialist Society and Prof. Scott Nearing will be placed on trial on Feb. 3, before Federal Judge Meyer, on the charge of violating the Espionage Act in publishing and writing pacifist articles. Their counsel will be Morris Hillquit, former Socialist candidate for Mayor of New York City.

PRICE-CUTTING ON GASOLINE BEGUN

Texas Oil Company First and
Standard of Indiana Next—
View Held by Some That
Reduction Will Be General

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Price-cutting which has been going on in Chicago between the Texas Oil Company and the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, resulting in a reduction of from 2 to 2½ cents a gallon on quantity lots, is taken by some of the oil trade as an indication that there will be a general reduction over the country in the price of gasoline.

John M. Carson, general sales manager of the Western Petroleum Company, declared to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Thursday that the price-cutting in Chicago was but a forerunner of a general reduction over the country. The reduction in Chicago was due to local competition, but gasoline prices are bound to come down, Mr. Carson said, and a general reduction may be looked for. The supply is now greater than the demand, Mr. Carson continued, as war-time consumption has been cut down since the war closed. The refineries have been running at full capacity, and to have the demand suddenly cut off, he said, could result in nothing more than a gradual lowering of prices.

Officials of some other oil companies do not take this view. When asked if the price in Chicago would become general over the country, an official of the Sinclair Refining Company said: "Decidedly no. There is no chance that the price will become general. The cut is confined to Chicago, and has not even affected East Chicago yet." Gasoline will not drop, he said, because the big war demand has been cut off, as the export trade on gasoline is heavy outside of the government demand. This is also the storage season for summer use. The refineries are now not running at full capacity, he added, some of them cutting down to 40 or 50 per cent of their war-time production, and this has taken a considerable quantity of gasoline off the market.

The price-cutting was started by the Texas Oil Company, which lowered its price 2 cents at the garages, cutting from 23 cents to 21 cents. The Texas company had no filling stations, while the Standard Oil Company and the Sinclair Oil Company were selling from filling stations, according to Mr. Carson. The Standard Oil Company then announced a price schedule to meet the price of 21 cents established by the Texas company to the garage trade. This schedule fixes sales up to 100 gallons at 23 cents; sales of more than 100 gallons and less than 250 gallons at 21 cents; and sales of 250 gallons or over at 20½ cents.

A question which has been asked numerous times is, "What will the Texas Company do now, if anything, to meet the Standard's cut?" Inquiry at the Texas Company's offices elicited the information from a high official that the Chicago office is awaiting instructions from the New York office. It was intimated that perhaps the company would meet the Standard's prices, but, for the present, it would hold to its contract prices.

The effect of the Standard's cut has been practically to force other companies doing a filling station or tank wagon business in Chicago to reduce their prices accordingly, and not without considerable loss.

At the office of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was told, Thursday, that the cut in prices applied to Chicago only.

A member of one of the largest independent companies in Chicago stated that the sudden cut in the price had been hard on small jobbers who had large quantities on hand, bought on the basis of prices before the cut. The drop, he stated, came without warning.

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ALLIES TAKE OVER NEAR-EAST RAILWAYS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—France and England have taken over the administration of the railways in the Near East, the Baghdad Railway being taken in charge by the British Government, and the Oriental railways in Turkey in Europe by the French. With regard to the Aidin railway, the British Government has taken over the Aidin, and the French, the Kassaba railway.

SINN FEIN CABINET REMAINS A SECRET

Dail Eireann Elects Executive at
Private Meeting—Government
Declares a Military District
Where Police Were Shot

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—Observers of the Irish situation have duly noted the fact that on the very day the meeting of what is claimed to be the Irish National Assembly, news came from Tipperary of the murder of two members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, who were escorting a load of gelignite to a quarry. They were held up by a gang of masked men, who shot them both and drove off with the cart, which was subsequently found empty.

The Irish Government has promptly issued a statement that, in view of this occurrence, it has been determined to proclaim the district a military area immediately.

Meanwhile the Dail Eireann met again at the Mansion House yesterday, this time in secret session. The statement subsequently circulated for publication indicated that the omission to nominate a ministry at the first sitting had been remedied.

The statement reported that 24 deputies were present, and that a temporary prime minister was unanimously elected, while four other executive officers, or ministers, were nominated by Mr. Cathal Brugha, who again acted as speaker, and were approved by the Dail. A temporary chairman of the committee was also elected. The executive officers in question comprise, it appears, a finance minister, a foreign office minister, a home secretary, and a minister of defense. Apparently these officials are to work anonymously, for no names are given.

Scene at Mansion House

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday).—The Irish voices were all very musical, as the Sinn Feiners went through the ceremony of establishing the National Assembly in the Mansion House, but the language sounded like the noise of fallow deer in a herd. The proceedings opened with a short inaugural prayer recited by Father O'Flanagan, and then came the roll call of the Irish members elected to the British Parliament. It was at this point that Mr. Sheehan stated in English that he was requested that there should be no cheering whatever. The reason for this became apparent when the list read proved to include Unionist and Nationalist, as well as Sinn Fein, members.

The only departure, however, from the decorum which marked the proceedings throughout was the ripple of laughter produced when the name of Sir Edward Carson was solemnly called.

CURB ON TICKET SPECULATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The new city ordinance designed to curb ticket speculators will be tested as the result of the arrest of 32 brokers, all of whom are held charged with selling tickets without the license required by the ordinance.

Le Rappel finds in President Wilson's words not only a reason for giving back the United States to the Indians, but for a free Irish nation; and indeed the Irish political burlesque has never been more humorous than it is at the present time. The crushed and browbeaten nation is at present indulging itself in setting up a Sinn Fein republican parliament in Dublin. Probably in no country in the world, not even under the mild and beneficent aegis of Ireland's German ally, would a nation be allowed to set up a parliament in the spirit of rank sedition and rebellion without as much as intervention by the police. It is typical of the British point of view, that no one in the least minds the latest Irish vagary. The ordinary man in Great Britain has only his sense of humor appealed to when he hears of a republican nationalist parliament in Dublin spending several hours a day talking over matters which will never get beyond the talking phase.

If the Irish in New York were to set up a revolutionary congress, extremely short work would probably be made of them, and yet the Irish in New York, knowing this, are still humorous enough to talk of the distressful country and of the oppression of the brutal Saxon.

Meantime, whilst the Sinn Fein members applaud each others' speeches in the Dublin Mansion House, the people of Cork denounce the Sinn Fein local representative for neglecting their material interests. The people of Cork are beginning to realize the

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DISCUSSED PENDING REPLY OF RUSSIA

Anglo-American Understanding
Carries the Peace Conference
on Russia—Humor of the
Irish Political Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday).—The Russian question has been settled in accordance with Mr. Lloyd George's point of view by a resolution proposed by Mr. Wilson on lines which the President himself approves of. When it is stated that it has been settled, however, all that is intended to be implied is, that it has been settled for the moment by a proposal which may come to anything or nothing. This leaves the way open for the subject nearest the President's heart, namely, the League of Nations. Proposals for a League of Nations will, it is understood, be put forward by Mr. Lloyd George just as President Wilson put forward the Russian proposal.

What exactly the basis of the proposals of the league will be, there would, if it were worth while, be little difficulty in stating; but, as a matter of fact, they have been stated so often that it is scarcely worth while to restate them.

While the League of Nations is being discussed, an opportunity will be given to various Russian groups to reply to the invitation to meet in Princes Island, which is situated not far from Constantinople, under the northern shore of the Asiatic coast of the Sea of Marmora. Here, if the various groups accept the proposal of the Peace Conference, the Russians will be able to adumbrate some sort of working agreement. Whether they will succeed in doing this is, however, entirely a different matter; for the very success of the idea is dependent upon unity which revolution has hitherto done nothing to produce. It is indeed hard to see how the Bolsheviks can come to terms with other parties. The mere agreement of the Bolsheviks with the more conservative elements would spell the ruin of Bolshevism.

The French have never fully been converted from the policy of intervention, and the Paris press, whilst doing ample justice to the good intentions of Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson, makes no secret of its belief that the idea put forward by them is doomed to failure. At the same time, it is obvious that a beginning had to be made, and the Anglo-American solution will be at least such a beginning.

When, next Saturday, the discussion of the League of Nations is reached, it is understood that, not only Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Wilson, but M. Bourgeois, Lord Robert Cecil, and General Smuts, will join in the discussion, and will try to offer between them the basis of a working plan. The French press, with the exception of the Socialist journals, does not take much trouble to hide its opinion of the futility of the plan, and rather glories in the fact that it may break down for want of agreement among the Russians themselves. It places the burden of the proposals on President Wilson, although they were brought forward by Mr. Lloyd George. The fact is, of course, that President Wilson has been openly adverse to intervention, and that Mr. Lloyd George went to Paris with an entirely open mind and finished by siding with President Wilson against Mr. Clemenceau. Le Rappel, for instance, dryly declares that President Wilson's statement, logically worked out, would mean the giving back of the United States to the Indians, whilst Le Victoire dismisses the proposal as surrender to Lenin and Trotsky, whilst finally Le Gaulois decides that a decision has been come to in which France counts for nothing.

Le Rappel finds in President Wilson's words not only a reason for giving back the United States to the Indians, but for a free Irish nation; and indeed the Irish political burlesque has never been more humorous than it is at the present time. The crushed and browbeaten nation is at present indulging itself in setting up a Sinn Fein republican parliament in Dublin. Probably in no country in the world, not even under the mild and beneficent aegis of Ireland's German ally, would a nation be allowed to set up a parliament in the spirit of rank sedition and rebellion without as much as intervention by the police. It is typical of the British point of view, that no one in the least minds the latest Irish vagary. The ordinary man in Great Britain has only his sense of humor appealed to when he hears of a republican nationalist parliament in Dublin spending several hours a day talking over matters which will never get beyond the talking phase.

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fact that the Sinn Fein Party, by refusing to take any part in the Imperial Parliament, is simply utterly neglecting the business of the country, and so illustrating once more the truth of the famous quatrain of Dean Swift on the ability of an Irishman to let everything practical slip through his fingers.

Russian Decision Criticized

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Thursday)—Prince Lvov describes the decision of the Peace Conference regarding Russia as a fatal step, constituting a danger, not only to Russia, but to the whole world.

President's Return Discussed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The New Zealand peace delegates, W. F. Massey, Prime Minister, and Sir Joseph Ward, Finance Minister and leader of the Liberal Party, are dissatisfied with the decision of the conference to only allow New Zealand one representative. The two statesmen represent the two great parties in their country and they both naturally wish to attend the conference sitting.

Representations have already been made to the British Premier on the subject, and it is hoped that the decision will be amended.
It is stated that the probable date of President Wilson's return to the United States is Feb. 15, and that his place at the conference will then be taken by William Howard Taft.

The Echo de Paris, discussing the signing of the preliminary peace treaty, says that the event will probably take place about the beginning of June.

Winston S. Churchill, British Secretary of State for War, and Sir Douglas Haig, have left London for Paris.

Official Announcement

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The official day announcement reads:

"The President of the United States, the Prime Ministers and the Foreign Ministers of the Allied and Associated Powers, and the Japanese representatives met this morning at the Quai d'Orsay. The meeting proceeded with the examination of the agenda for the plenary meeting of the conference on Saturday.

The following questions were considered for this purpose:

"First, international legislation on labor."
"Second, responsibility and punishment in connection with the war."

"Third, preparation for war damage."
"Fourth, international régime of ports, waterways and railways."

In addition, the meeting began consideration of the procedure to be adopted with regard to territorial questions.

The Supreme War Council will meet tomorrow at 10:30 a. m. Marshal Foch, Field Marshal Haig, and General Diaz will be present, as well as the military representatives at Versailles of the allied and associated powers.

Liberia's Delegation Starts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—"West Africa" has received advice from Liberia stating that the republic's delegates to the Peace Conference are the Hon. C. D. B. King, Secretary of State; Senator Dunbar and H. F. Worley, American Receiver-General of Customs in Liberia. These gentlemen are on their way to Europe and as the republic has been allocated one seat at the Peace Conference it is expected one will act as the delegate and the others as his advisors.

GERMAN PLAN FOR NEW CONSTITUTION

Division of Prussia Into Republics

—Parts of German-Austria to Be Taken Into Germany

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Berlin wireless message stated that the draft of the constitution for the German state, publication of which is due in the immediate future, does not provide for a vice-president.

The president is to be elected for 10 years by the nation by means of direct election. Prussia is to be divided as follows:

"At the head of the federal republic stands the Republic of Berlin, with about 10,000,000 inhabitants, including the city and rural district of Greater Berlin. To this will be added the Republic of Prussia, including:

"Provinces of East Prussia and West Prussia, and the Bromberg district; Republic of Silesia with the Province of Posen;

"Republic of Brandenburg, including the Province of Brandenburg, without the portion, belonging to Greater Berlin, as well as provinces of Pomerania, Altmark and the two Mecklenburgs;

"Republic of Lower Saxony, including Hanover, Schleswig-Holstein, Oldenburg, and Brunswick;

"Republic of Westphalia, including the Province of Westphalia and the Schaumburg district, both Lippe and Pomerania;

"Republic of Hesse, including Hesse-Nassau and the Grand Duchy of Hesse;

"Republic of Rhineland, including the Rhine Province, the Bavarian Palatinate and Principality of Birkenfeld.

The Erfurt government district is to go to Greater Thuringia.

"Vienna, like Berlin, is to become subject to a state government only, by other parts of German Austria are to go either to Silesia or to the federal state of Upper Saxony, or to Bavaria.

A federal state of German-Austria is also to be founded.

SWISS DEMAND FOR PLACE AT CONGRESS

President of Swiss Confederation, Now in Paris, to Present Allies With Request for Admission to the Peace Negotiations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Dr. Ador, President of the Swiss Confederation, visited M. Deschanel, President of the French Chamber of Deputies, today, and then had a long conference with President Wilson. Later in the week, Dr. Ador will be received by M. Adrien Mithouard on behalf of the Ville de Paris.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The following is the text of the official statement of the Swiss Federal Council, which President Ador is to present to allied statesmen:

"1. Switzerland expects to be admitted with other states to the peace negotiations as far as they will deal with her own special interests or with problems of general importance. Exclusion from deliberations on problems of the League of Nations would be considered by the Swiss people as inconsistent with the principles of democracy. Neutral states, not having been called upon to make as heavy sacrifices as belligerents, have, nevertheless, suffered severely in consequence of the war. All have been able, especially in case of Switzerland, to render considerable service to humanity.

"2. Switzerland highly approves of the creation of a League of Nations for preserving peace, and expects from it a complete reform of international relations, consequently, the maintenance of peace should not really depend upon the observation of a procedure of inquiry previous to a declaration of war, but must be founded upon a general interdiction to parties in conflict not to resort to arms. International conflicts must as far as their character allows, be solved either by arbitration tribunals, formed by the free consent of the parties, or else by a permanent international court offering every guarantee of political independence. All other international disputes must be submitted to a procedure of mediation through which lasting settlements on the basis of equity and justice can be arrived at.

"3. Switzerland recognized the necessity for actions which may ultimately consist of military pressure within the system of the League of Nations. Nevertheless, Switzerland is determined not to abandon her neutrality, which is laid down in the Swiss Constitution and based on the tradition of 400 years of peaceful politics. This neutrality is necessary for Switzerland, considering the composition of her population, as well as on account of her being in a particularly exposed strategic position. In case of armed conflict should, after all, occur under the reign of the League of Nations, the existence of the several permanently neutral and inviolable states would be a great benefit also for the league itself. The institution of the Red Cross must be based on the existence of such neutral territory. If it is to be able entirely to fulfill its task, it is also of vital importance for Switzerland. The Swiss people hope peace will re-establish the principle of commercial freedom, as far as limitations will be imposed concerning importation, exportation and free passage of goods, and raw materials. All states should mutually accord each other most-favored-nation treatment.

"5. Switzerland, as a landlocked country, mainly dependent upon its share of the world's commerce, highly approves of the principle of free access to the sea. First of all, Switzerland attributes great importance to the maintenance and improvement of the existing international waterway of the Rhine from Basel to the North Sea. Switzerland fully expects, besides, that it will soon be possible to come to an understanding with France and Italy for opening the Rhône and Po-Ticino rivers for navigation on a big scale, and obtain recognition of similar principles regarding these rivers as are in vogue for already internationalized waterways. It is also of vital interest to Switzerland to obtain the right of passage over railroads to the sea and through European states eastward.

"6. The political, legal and economic principles formulated by President Wilson are so entirely in conformity with the traditional wants of Switzerland that she will adhere to them, whatever difficulties may lie in the way of their realization."

PROTEST AGAINST GERMAN RETREAT

Lithuanians States That German Withdrawal on Bolshevik Advance Breaks Truce Terms

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)—The Lithuanian Telegraph Agency announces that the Lithuanian Government has protested to the German Government against the evacuation of Vilna by the German troops. The protest points out that, on the approach of the Bolshevik troops, the Germans abandoned the town without a fight, despite the German Government's undertaking, and in contravention of the armistice conditions.

BOLSHEVIST AIMS IN UNITED STATES

Avowed Object to Take Over Government. Testifies New York Investigator — Soviets, He Says, in Industrial Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Evidence of Bolshevik activities in the United States, and the methods adopted to spread the propaganda, was laid before the Overman committee on Thursday by Archibald Stevenson of New York, who conducted an investigation on behalf of the military intelligence department of the army. Bolsheviks, declared the witness, have organized soviet patterns in most of the large industrial centers of the United States.

"Through delegates to central councils, these agitators are extending their influence, and their avowed aim is to take over the system of government," Stevenson asserted. Money for purposes of propaganda and organizing is known to agents of the government to have come into the country, he said, adding, "No doubt much has come in which escaped notice."

"Their idea is to overthrow this government," queried Senator Overman.

"Precisely," answered the witness. The testimony developed that the Soviet Government of Russia is taking an active interest in the efforts of their emissaries, whose aim is to organize under the red banner. No statistics were produced to show in what numbers these emissaries have come to the United States, but Mr. Stevenson declared that they are as active in South America and in Mexico as they are here. To them is to be largely attributed the recent troubles in the Argentine, and some portions of Mexico, including Yucatan, are to some extent under the control of the Bolsheviks.

Among their representatives in this country are United States citizens, the witness declared.

"Who are they?" asked Senator Overman.

"One of them is John Reed, who represents the Russian soviets as consul-general at New York," Mr. Stevenson answered. Albert Rhys Williams, he said, is the official representative of Russian propagandists. The leaders in the movement in this country are almost all foreigners, and the majority of them Russians.

"John Reed, a graduate of Harvard and an ardent admirer of the Soviet régime, has taken an active part in the propaganda campaign," the witness said. "His pamphlets have been widely distributed all over the country and are to be found at the headquarters of agitators."

Copies of Bolshevik literature were inserted in the official record, as well as a copy of the constitution of the Soviet Government, on which the organizations in this country are being modeled. Among the seditious literature produced before the committee were a leaflet predicting that the red flag would fly over the White House when labor secured control. The following statement from the pen of John Reed was put in the record: "The war is over, and where is democracy? Free speech is prohibited and Socialists are not allowed to meet; the red flag is banned."

"Is there any evidence of German propaganda since the armistice was signed?" Senator Overman queried.

"We have seen such evidence," Mr. Stevenson answered. "There has been," he said, "a new outpouring of German propaganda since the cessation of hostilities. The purpose of this propaganda is to procure less harsh terms for Germany and to influence this country in particular to intercede in behalf of the enemy."

An article from the New York Staats Zeitung was put into the record as typical of the propaganda referred to. Incidentally the witness indicated that some brewers in this country had helped in financing the New York Staats Zeitung holding corporation.

The Bolsheviks in this country do not neglect the children. An account was given to the committee of the Ferrer modern school "established by anarchists at Sikelton, New Jersey."

Several branches for children are now being conducted. The head of the movement, Mr. Stevenson said, is Leonard D. May, the New York branch is a regular school for teaching anarchy. The children "are taught to criticize our laws and prepare themselves for free society," according to a statement from the mouth of one of the leaders in the movement.

There are numerous organs in the United States that are avowedly Bolshevik and whose aim is to spread propaganda and foster the movement, Mr. Stevenson declared. He mentioned the New York Worker and the Peasant, all published in New York. The New England Leader, published in Boston, was classed with the group of propaganda papers. The Industrial Union of North and South America publishes propaganda in Russian in New York City. This Bolshevik propaganda, the witness declared, is sent broadcast throughout the country.

"You have told us how serious this movement is. Can you now tell us how it can be stopped or can you recommend any remedy?" asked Senator Nelson.

"The foreign agitator should be deported as a first measure," declared the witness. He recommended that seditious literature should be suppressed and that American citizens who advocate revolution should be punished. The government and loyal citizens, said Mr. Stevenson, should organize an effective educational counter-propaganda to offset the teachings of seditious disloyalists.

Evacuation of Petrograd
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—A Helsinki telegram states that the Polish Bolsheviks have made an attack on Mr. Paderewski, who was moving his headquarters to Novgorod.

Attack on Mr. Paderewski
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—A Berlin message states that the Polish Bolsheviks have made an attack on Mr. Paderewski, who was moving his headquarters to Novgorod.

ALLIED OPINIONS ON RUSSIAN QUESTION
British and French Newspapers Express Different Ideas Upon the Wisdom of Peace Conference's Decision on Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British press comments on the conference's Russian policy decision as follows:

The Times
The problem before the conference was how to combat the new imperialistic policy of the Bolsheviks without declaring war on the Russian people, or antagonizing their passionate revolt against the old régime, which had brought such terrible misfortunes upon them. Its solution was not easy, and the conference is heartily to be congratulated on reaching unanimity.

Whether the policy will work, no one, and least of all those who framed it, can feel completely confident. But if not, the members of the conference will be free from self-reproach, for they will feel sure they have done everything possible to reach a settlement by consent.

The Daily Chronicle
The phraseology of President Wilson's Russian proposal, as adopted by the five powers, is extremely Wilsonian, but its substance does not seem to differ materially from that made by Mr. Lloyd George some weeks ago. Much may be said for and against it, and perhaps we may admit that its strongest recommendation is the total inability of the five powers to agree on any alternative policy for themselves. To say this is not to disparage it, but merely to recognize that the reason for seeking more light is the uncertainty of the light we already possess.

The Manchester Guardian
This decision of the conference is of the best augury. To begin with, it displays an admirable spirit of compromise among the powers themselves; in the second place, the approach is undertaken in a genuine spirit of disinterestedness and of peace. It is therefore something more than a compromise, and it is the first act in the great drama of the establishment of world peace.

The Evening Standard
The Wilson policy may be regarded as something of a probe and plumb line; or we might compare it to Noah's liberation of the dove; if the dove can find lodgment, it will be a sign that the waters are abating. We can judge of the plan only by its results. If it succeeds, well and good; if not, the ground is cleared for the opposing school, which sees no way of meeting force except by force.

French Press Comments
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—President Wilson's plan regarding Russia, adopted by the allied conference, is adversely commented on in the press generally. The Figaro says it is a risky attempt at reconciliation between the Bolsheviks on the one hand, and their adversaries and victims on the other, under the fatherly gaze of the Allies. The scheme appears to be the extreme limit of the application of President Wilson's ideas. The intention is a noble one, admits the Figaro, but adds that it sees no chance of success in that direction.

Le Journal says: "The solution adopted by the conference will make a bad impression in France. The country did not expect intervention against the Bolsheviks, for she knew America and Great Britain opposed the plan, and was herself firmly opposed to any hazardous adventure, but the decision taken is a repudiation of ostracism and more, for it is really a recognition of the Lenin-Trotsky government."

"The proposal adopted by the conference, drafted by President Wilson, though it hides the hard fact under the cloak of fine words, will make plain to French public opinion that the conference had turned its back on a policy recommended by a power which knows Russia best, because it has the most interests there, and for which the restoration of order in Russia is a vital necessity."

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Refusal to Meet Germans
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BRUSSELS, Belgium (Thursday)—The bureau of the Belgian Socialist Party, together with the bureau of the syndicalist commission, has received the French deputies, M. Renaudel and M. Mitrail, as well as M. Hédegary, delegate of the Confédération Générale du Travail, and the Dutch Senator, Mr. Van Kol. At a meeting, a long discussion took place as to the convocation of the inter-allied Socialist conference.

Following on these deliberations, a meeting of the general council was held, which the French delegates attended, and at which the Belgians decided almost unanimously to refuse to meet German Socialists at an international conference.

Clyde Strike Threatened
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—From Glasgow comes a threat from the Clyde workers to declare a national strike on Jan. 27 to enforce a 40-hour week. Although the movement has not received the consent or approval of the national executives, local officials are supporting the strike.

The Christian Science Monitor European News Office is reliably informed, however, that, from recent first-hand investigation into the real character and scope of the revolutionary elements on the Clyde, it is doubtful if at the moment the various contending factions are sufficiently united among themselves to bring about a general stoppage.

French Delegates to Berne
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Delegates representing French labor at the international conference to be held in Berne, have been appointed by the executive of the Confédération Générale du Travail. Prominent among the delegates is M. Mermeilh of the metal workers and M. Jouhaux, president of the confederation, with whom Mr. Gompers is about to confer on his scheme for the forming of a new trade union internationale, wholly apart from politics.

M. Jouhaux is at present in Switzerland in connection with the Berne meeting conference.

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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has arrived from London.

SOLICITOR OF REVENUE BUREAU
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—D. M. Kelleher of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was nominated by President Wilson on Thursday to be solicitor of the internal Revenue Bureau, succeeding A. A. Ballantine of Boston, who resigned.

ANTI-VIVISECTION BILL IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
ALBANY, New York—The State Senate Committee on the Judiciary now has before it a bill to amend the state education law so as to revoke the license of any teacher who allows vivisection and experiments on living animals to be conducted in any of the common schools, or the exhibition to any pupil in such schools of an animal which has been vivisected or experimented upon.

CRISIS DEVELOPS IN BRITISH MINE AREA

Support Lent to Miners' Demands for 47-Hour Week by Famous Statistician — Ministry's Failure to Settle the Dispute

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An acute situation has arisen over the application of the 47-hour week, and several strikes have resulted. In consequence of the strike in Acton district, a local conference of employers and the engineering trade unions was arranged by the Labor Ministry, but failed to settle the differences.

Unless a speedy settlement is reached, it is believed that 150,000 men may be idle in London alone. Meanwhile a national conference is to be held to adjust the details of a shorter working week. The opinion of men in most of the great national industries in which coal is an important factor, is that if the government accedes to the miners' demands, it will cripple British industries and prevent the reestablishment of the export trade. Commercial experts unanimously consider that the demands are greater than the mining industry can carry, and that the government should place a full statement before the public and strenuously oppose the miners' claims.

Protest against this opinion comes from Sir Leo Chiozza Money, who repudiates the assertion that the miners' program would injure the nation's industry and that the demand on the coal consumer is extortionate. He claims that it is possible for the nation to have cheap power, while paying high wages to the coal producers.

He charges the mine-owners with extravagant and unscientific methods in coal production, and indicates the nation as a whole for neglecting to make use of the finest asset, which has made England a great power. Sir Leo's political position, coupled with his reputation as a statistician, will tend to strengthen the morale of the miners and remove their doubts as to the financial aspects of their program.

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IRISH PRESS VIEWS OF DAIL EIREANN

Leading Newspapers View With Apprehension the Action of Sinn Feiners — Assembly Believed Now Liable to Ridicule

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—The Irish press comments as follows on the assembling of the Dail Eireann:

The Irish Times
The Irish Government's wisdom in permitting the Republican Party to hold its National Assembly yesterday was justified by the event. The thing in one sense was futile and unreal, but, in another, it conveyed a very grave warning to the Irish people. The press gallery—reinforced by curious journalists from all parts of the world—witnessed a solemn act of defiance of the British Empire by a body of young men who have not the slightest notion of that Empire's power and resources, and not a particle of experience in the conduct of public affairs.

These men are today elected representatives of three-fourths of the Irish people, and the more quickly Ireland becomes convinced of the folly which elected them, the sooner her sanity will return.

These young men say (and we do not question their sincerity) that they are all ready to die for Ireland; but what else do they propose to do for her? They cannot tell the country, because they do not know. Can they control the developments of a movement which they profess to guide—a movement that is based on hatred of the constituent authority in Ireland, and on open defiance of all the sanctions of the English law? That is a real danger, and it is a very urgent danger. The National Assembly advocates disregard of British law. Does it realize its responsibility in a country where all the black passions and private lusts that four stormy years have engendered are waiting eagerly for an outlet? It has roused hopes which it cannot fulfill. Has it begun to think of the opportunities which Irish Bolshevism expects to find in the coming days of reaction and disillusionment?

There are two safeguards now for Ireland's good name; for her material prosperity; for all her public and private interests; and one without the other will not suffice. They are a firm and fearless enforcement of the law, and the existence of a public opinion which will be equally intolerant of political lunacy and of crime and outrage.

The Irish Independent
For reasons over which we have no control, the declaration of the Dail in favor of an Irish republic does not appear in our columns today, and we shall only say here that we cannot agree with its terms. We feel that it would be to Ireland's advantage to be associated with Great Britain, if we could get full dominion self-government. We believe that such a measure

RUSSIA ISOLATED FROM OUTER WORLD

Both Telegraphic and Postal Communications Are Cut Off and Former Capitals Live, as It Were, Behind Chinese Wall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"Northern Russia, with two former capitals, Moscow and Petrograd, is at present living, as it were, behind the Great Wall of China," writes Ariadna Tyrkova, "Muscovy lived such a life under Ivan the Terrible in the Sixteenth Century, cut off from the rest of the world, shut in by the will of a despotic ruler, forbidding Russians to travel abroad, while foreigners desiring to enter Russia could only obtain permission to do so with the greatest difficulty."

"Both telegraphic and postal communication are now cut off. Correspondents are, of course, unthought of. Only sometimes, in a round-about way, through Sweden or Switzerland, a parcel of newspapers gets through. These are Bolshevik papers, all others having been already suppressed in July. The proprietors of the papers are, of course, the property of the State. The French Socialist, Charles Dumas, who has just returned from Russia, writing in Le Journal, says: 'Notwithstanding the measures taken against it by the Bolsheviks, the horrors committed by them in that part of Russia where they are masters, will still, somehow or other, leak out, and then the world will see that the Bolsheviks have disgraced the name of mankind.'

"Having founded their power on terrorism and the stifling of truth—a power which they call the government of the proletariat, the Bolsheviks are trying to establish a new socialistic régime, to upset all previously established economic relations. Property is to be done away with. Not only the money deposited in banks, the land belonging to the gentry and farmers, the factories—but even the furniture in the houses has been declared national property. Hitherto, the new state of affairs, far from enriching the country, has actually impoverished it. Industry is almost at a standstill. The Putiloff works, a large metallurgical undertaking, formerly giving employment to 20,000 workmen, now employs only 150. And there are plenty of such instances."

"That part of Russia which is in the hands of the Bolsheviks is completely ruined. The peasants have nothing to wear, while the urban population in addition has nothing to eat. Only the governing classes and their military defenders are in a privileged position. These are well-fed, their pockets are full of money, and their conception of property is definite. "As regards 'Bolshevik Russia,' there is no very clear idea of its limits. Peace—the chief bait dangled by the Bolsheviks before the masses—has been concluded by the new state of Germany. To make up for that, in the interior of Russia the Soviet authorities have created a series of fronts, and filled the country with civil war and sanguinary repression. These internal 'fronts' are constantly changing from place to place, and the Soviet authorities themselves cannot accurately define the frontiers of their own state."

"The authority of the Bolsheviks has been acknowledged chiefly by the Northern and Central provinces, whose economic life was kept up by the industries of the Moscow and Petrograd districts, and by the production of raw materials, especially timber and flax. The region has always subsisted on imported corn, the home crops being insufficient even for the rural population, let alone the towns and industrial centers. The Ukraine, Siberia, the Don, Kuban, and the adjacent territories, these were the granaries which fed Moscow and Petrograd. Some of these districts are under Bolshevik rule, but they are at war with the latter. But what makes the position of the commissaries still more difficult is that the peasants of the provinces subject to them object to giving up their corn in return for worthless paper money. Besides this, the Bolshevik Government has nothing to give. During the first 10 days of October, the Commissariat of Supplies and Distribution of the Northern District, which had charge of all commodities, gave orders for the issue of 1786 pairs of boots, 24 pounds of tea, and 4600 grams of saccharine. Sugar was not issued at all. And yet a vast area is under its jurisdiction; from Pskov to Viatica. And so, in order to get the better of the obstinate peasants, armed expeditions were sent to obtain corn. But arms are to be found even in the country. Soldiers came home, not only with rifles, but also with machine guns. Therefore these food expeditionary forces not infrequently had pitched battles, in which the Red Army was not always victorious."

"Last summer Lenin, in an endeavor to get out of this fix, established rural peasant committees. In the instructions for the collection of corn, issued to the expeditionary forces and published in the official Bolshevik papers, there are detailed directions as to how to act. The expeditionary force of course, well armed, comes to the village and convenes a meeting of the poorer peasants and soldiers from the front, but only such as stand

for 'the platform of Soviet authority,' i.e. agree to support the Bolsheviks. Then they are to elect a small committee. As in Russian villages every peasant possesses a certain area of land, this committee must, of course, be composed principally of so-called 'bad managers,' that is to say, those who are the most corrupt, lazy, drunken, and generally unfit to work their allotments satisfactorily. When a committee of these men has been formed, then an order is issued that all the rest, under threat of being shot, must give up their arms, which are then distributed among 'the poor.' Three days are then allowed for the corn to be delivered at the appointed place. 'Anyone who destroys or conceals corn will be declared a traitor, and will be shot.' Of the corn thus collected, the 'poor' get 30 pounds a head gratis. This is a reward for helping to put the pressure on recalcitrant peasants."

"One can imagine what misery this method of procuring corn has created in the villages, what crimes have been committed in connection with it, and how the Russian peasantry have been ruined by the anarchistic government of those who were least of all able or desirous of producing agricultural commodities."

"But Lenin with his usual bold and ruthless dogmatism continued to establish these 'committees of rural peasantry.' Not so long ago a Bolshevik commissary, who had come to Stockholm, in an interview with an English paper, related how very successfully these committees were spreading. He modestly held his tongue about their operations, but very boastfully emphasized the fact that more delegates than had been expected had arrived in Petrograd to attend the Congress."

"And why should they not come? The government announced that the Congress would be held in the Winter Palace, that every representative of the village poor could travel free, and that during the whole of the Congress the delegates would be provided with free board and lodging. Even the Petrograd commissary can manage to feed several thousands of delegates from the 'committees of the poor.' But the committees themselves of course cannot feed Petrograd and the North in general, nor is it likely that they should want to do so. One cannot always be taking away things. Somebody must sow the corn and reap it, while that crop of leaden bullets which the Bolsheviks have been so assiduous in sowing not only in towns, but in the country, will yield no corn. In order that no surplus shall be left, the peasants, enraged at the lawlessness and oppression, now only just enough corn to obtain the rationed amount for their families. Perhaps this likewise explains why the land taken away from the landlords remains untilled, thereby increasing the famine."

"And there is famine in the Bolshevik empire, actual starvation, such as cannot be imagined by a man living in orderly England or America. One must turn to a picture of the calamities of the Middle Ages, in order to understand this. Modern men have long forgotten what prolonged starvation means, when it is a case not of an individual or a family, but the population of an enormous territory, far greater in area than France, Germany, and England taken together."

"I came across four numbers of the Prodovolstvie Severa (Supplies of the North), the official organ of the Food Commissariat of the Northern provinces. These papers are full of orders, regulations, and business telegrams. But from this dry matter, long forgotten what prolonged starvation means, when it is a case not of an individual or a family, but the population of an enormous territory, far greater in area than France, Germany, and England taken together."

CARIBOU ROAM IN THE YUKON BASIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITEHORSE, Yukon Territory.—Every fall, caribou in thousands roam over the hills and valleys of the Yukon River. They are of the species known as the Barren Lands caribou, which yearly migrate in immense herds from the McKenzie River watershed and Barren Lands on the Arctic slope, south to the Yukon River, and across toward the large plateau behind the coast range of mountains of Western Alaska.

When the river steamers, which ply between Fairbanks, Alaska, and Dawson, Yukon Territory, are making their last trips of the season, to Dawson and Whitehorse, it often happens that they encounter a caribou herd swimming across the Yukon River. It would gladden the heart of a motion picture artist to behold such a sight. Sometimes they are swimming so close together that the steamer has to slow down its speed while threading its way through the herd. Many are run over by the steamer, but they will bob up in the wake of the boat, give a snort, blow the water out of their nostrils, and continue their way to shore as if nothing had happened."

Toward the latter end of October of last year, one of the river steamers on its way to Dawson, ran into a herd of caribou swimming the river between Eagle, Alaska, and Forty Mile, Yukon Territory, at 8 o'clock one morning, and it was 2 o'clock in the afternoon before the steamer got through the last of the herd. At times they were so numerous around the boat, that the engines had to be slowed down until they were almost stopped. Last fall the caribou herds were quite close to Dawson. A few years ago, a large herd passed through the town of Fairbanks, Alaska. By spring these big herds usually all find their way back again to their grounds on the Barren Lands and McKenzie Mountains."

THE ADIRONDACKS IN MIDWINTER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps the first impressions of a stranger visiting us in midwinter are absolute silence, and wonderful whiteness. "Beautiful," he says, "but lonely and monotonous in time." And so usually unless he stays with us a while, he leaves with those impressions unimpaired. Should he stay, if observant, there will be for him as for us who live here, glad breaks in the monotony. Colors will flash against the white, sounds break the silence."

In the gentle greening of spring, or the gorgeous glory of autumn, the beech leaves still clinging to the tree are not appreciated, but in midwinter they make a fine bit of color to break the white monotony. These are leaves buff in color from dark brown to pale blue, and take on delicate shades of peach between. Another wonderful bit of color is the bright red of young maple shoots standing up out of the surrounding whiteness. Then again the brambles, that have impatiently shaken off their load of snow, stand clear of their thorns in fine red, brown and purple tints. The distant hills contribute their full quota to the color scheme of midwinter, standing out clear dark blue, or slightly veiled in iridescent mist, or when the day goes down in glory, borrowing from her last splendour, until their beauty is bewildering."

Blue jays are with us in gala dress; woodpeckers, black, white and red, add their bit of color. And then our evergreens! Was any green ever more appreciated, than the somber hues of balsam pine, hemlock and spruce, in midwinter. They are often covered with snow to the tips of their branches, but when free, they reveal the hope of spring with their living green, reminding us that life is deathless. Sometimes the sky is gray with snow clouds, but anon the gray is dispelled by smiling blue, and the sun triumphant, scattering clouds, transfigures midwinter into a sparkling jewel on the breast of time. There is no death of color for eyes that discern."

Midwinter silence in the forest envelops one like a mantle. You stand listening intently to it, almost hearing your own thoughts, but listen long enough, sounds will make themselves evident. At the roadside under a bank of snow, a little stream that has escaped the icy fetters laid on bolder waters, is running cheerily on its way; very faint but distinctly in the silence its silvery tinkle is heard. A chickadee assures us of his name. A blue jay screams. Two partridges whirl across the road! Such strength and energy expressed in their flight! A woodpecker raps out a question, and is answered by a breeze with a musical voice. The wind sighs deeply through the woods and the trees bend and whisper together about his lamentations. But the people who live here have no time to lament."

It is the time of year when the ice on the lake is ready to harvest against summer heat. Thirty to forty degrees below zero for many nights and some days have taken effect, and our sometime laughing lake lies cold beneath 26 to 32 inches of ice. The talk of the men and the clang of tools comes across the still spaces. Each housewife is busy getting up good meals for these sturdy workers. In to dinner they come bringing big cold breezes with them, and looking like ice bears, beard, moustache and eyebrows matted with icicles."

And yet other sounds break the stillness. Three times a week twice a day our local train passes, snorting and rattling. The rails in some places run familiarly alongside the highway, and 'tis an obsession with some of us to be walking when the train will catch us up, and give us a chance to wave a glad hand to any humans we may see. The most joyful noise of the day is near the little schoolhouse, when school lets out. The nine pupils, each behaving himself like a dozen, read the silence and awaken sleepy echoes up the hillside that thought to sleep till spring."

We who live in this winter fastness appreciate every bit of color and sound in our still white corner. Of the silence we lay by a store in memory wherein we may retreat, and live our inward life remote from jarring sound, what time the automobile whizzes and bunks through our forest road."

HOW THE U-BOATS WERE "DAZZLED"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—How the weird art of camouflage painting has helped to protect vessels at sea from the attacks of the U-boats was explained at Burlington House by the inventor of "dazzle" painting, Lieut.-Commander Norman Wilkinson.

"There has never been any idea of achieving invisibility by means of the dazzle art," he said. "That is a practical impossibility. The view from a submarine's periscope always presents a sky background, and even if the ship could be rendered invisible, the smoke from the funnel would still present an insuperable problem. The real object has been to obscure a vessel's course, in order to make it as difficult as possible for the submarine commander to estimate the ship's direction. If his confusion on this point leads him into taking up a bad position for attack, the time wasted may be sufficient to allow a vessel to escape."

When Lieut.-Commander Wilkinson first introduced dazzle painting in May, 1917, nearly all transport ships were painted black, which was ideal from the submarine's point of view. By means of broad stripes of black and gray, extending over the whole length of the ship, the bridge, the chart house, the masts and the funnel, he set to work to break up the entire outline and form of the ship, so that it was almost impossible

to discern even at close range the bow of a vessel from its stern or the direction of its course."

To demonstrate the effectiveness of this method, Lieut.-Commander Wilkinson placed a "dazzled" model of the Olympic on a specially prepared table with a background representing the sea, and invited his audience to estimate the direction of the vessel by looking through a periscope. In no case could a correct estimate be formed. Two sister ships taking parallel courses appeared to be proceeding in contrary directions, and in the case of the single-masted standard ships an estimate of direction was peculiarly difficult."

The dazzle section of the Admiralty at the Royal Academy was visited for the purposes of study by representatives of all the allied governments, and on their return similar departments were formed at their own naval bases. All the American warships in British waters were "dazzled," as also were the vessels controlled by the Belgian Government. A number of plans were supplied to the Italian Navy, and France assisted in the same direction."

Up to the end of the war, the English dazzle section had painted about 3000 vessels, and the reports from their masters were very satisfactory. Of 68 masters who reported to the Marine Superintendents of their lines, 51 expressed themselves favorably, seven were doubtful, but inclined to favor the scheme and 10 were unfavorable under the belief that invisibility was aimed at. Wherever the scheme had been understood it had been approved."

Naturally, dazzle painting as practiced increased the risks in seamanship, especially in convoys where ships were in close formation. Not only the U-boats but the masters of other vessels were puzzled by the deceptive camouflage lines. The dazzle art, however, had not come to the end of its utility at the war's termination. Lieut.-Commander Wilkinson was at work preparing color schemes that would reverse the effects hitherto achieved, and accentuate the outline and direction of a vessel. By this means, it was believed by the inventor, risks of collision would be considerably reduced."

ITALIAN DEBATE ON PREMIER'S SPEECH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The first speaker in the discussions on the government communication and Signor Orlando's notable victory speech in the Chamber of Deputies was Signor Turati, selected for the purpose by his official Socialist colleagues. Their choice was probably the wisest they could make in the circumstances, for the occasion was not an especially easy one for the party which had systematically opposed the war from the beginning, and several of whose members had been convicted for defeatism during its course. Filippo Turati, whose former patriotic attitude had more than once brought him into collision with the majority of the party, certainly seemed the best fitted of its prominent members to speak in Parliament at the moment of victory. His speech was moderate in tone, and distinctly anti-Bolshevik; nor did he attempt to go very deeply into the defense of the attitude of his party. He alluded to his own patriotic speech in the Chamber in June last, and declared that the Socialists were united today with the other parties in rejoicing at the near approach of peace and that they gladly hailed the reunion of the redeemed French and Italian territories."

A noteworthy point in his speech was the tribute he paid to Signor Orlando for his recognition of the Jugo-Slavs and his deprecation of possible trouble between them and the Italians. Signor Enrico Ferri, the well known independent Socialist who followed him, also expressed the hope that the peace would leave no trace of irreconciliation behind it."

The Socialists he declared, had always maintained that the war could not solve the problems which had led to its outbreak and history showed that violent conquests were often ephemeral and sometimes the conditions of the victors were worse than those of the vanquished. The revolution which had broken out in Germany, Austria and Russia could not stop there, and it must be supported and aided to prevent it from having a violent development. He alluded to Signor Orlando's statement that the war had been a revolution. The Socialists would not deny it, he said, and although they would have liked to have reached the same point by other means they would not quarrel with history for the sake of a formula or a theory. If the war had been revolutionary, so he said would the peace also be. He expressed the hope that President Wilson's ideas would really be carried out in the peace; in them the speaker and his friends saw salvation from the dangers of victory. He advocated reforms on democratic lines and hoped that the government would keep in close touch with Parliament and would share its responsibilities with it."

The Secolo concludes an article on the speech by saying: "Democratic reforms, no Bolshevism, much socialism, this, in brief is the speech of the deputy for the fifth college of Milan. But it is also... our program." The greater part of the speech of the official Socialist leader appears to commend itself to the Vatican press."

RECEPTION AT QUEEN'S HOUSE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—For the first time in the history of Hawaii a Governor has entertained at Washington Place, home of Queen Liliuokalani, On New Year's Day Gov. C. J. McCarthy threw Washington Place open and held a public reception. The Governor recently leased the old homestead and it is now used as an executive mansion."

HABITS OF INDIANS IN NICARAGUA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The habits of two races of Central American Indians which are rapidly disappearing even though their habitat is deep in the interior of Nicaragua, are described in a letter from a former resident of New Orleans, who is now living at Sangrang, Nicaragua. Among the facts set forth in his letter are the following:

Sangsang is an Indian village, situated on the right bank of the Coco River, approximately 200 miles above its mouth at Cabo Gracias a Dios. This river, which is the longest in Central America, is also known under the name Segovia, probably from the fact that its source is located in the mountains of Segovia, toward the Gulf of Fonseca. By English-speaking people it is usually called Wanks, a corruption from the Miskito name Wanki. The name Coco is, however, the best known, and originates from the village of Coco, situated on the upper part of its course, and said to have been at one time an important town."

In colonial times the bucaniers assisted by the Miskito Indians, used to make frequent excursions up the Coco River, in order to harass the Spanish settlements in the interior. The people living on the upper part of its course were constantly in a state of fear, and among others the important town of Segovia was finally deserted by the Spanish settlers."

The Coco River is said to form, in the lower part of its course, the boundary line between the republics Nicaragua and Honduras. Nicaragua, however, claims the entire basin of the river on its left side and is actually exercising jurisdiction over the villages situated on both margins."

At the village of Sangsang (the name is Miskito and is applied to a tree, a species of acacia) the Coco River is reinforced by the Sangsang. The village is situated on the right side of these two rivers on a high embankment, one row of houses facing the Coco and the other the Sangsang, with a few straggling in the background. Nearly all have walls made of bamboo and covered with leaves. The village is only about 12 years old. The present inhabitants or their ancestors previously lived at the mouth of the Umbra creek, a short distance farther up, also on the right side of the Coco, but a flood carried off their village and they settled here."

The two races of Indians in this part of the country are the Miskitos and the Sumus. The first mentioned are by far the more numerous and can be found mostly on the coast and along the large rivers, while the Sumus live up the creeks or affluents of the main rivers. The Sumus are rapidly diminishing in number, and the day of their complete disappearance or absorption by the Miskitos is not far off. The Miskitos have a large admixture of Negro blood, and the name given to them by the Spaniards, "Zambos," meaning Indian and Negro half-breed, is appropriate. They are not so shy with foreigners. A few Americans and Europeans, whom the mahogany business brought into the neighborhood, have left their imprint in the race."

The high bank on the top of which nearly the entire village is located, is fringed with fruit trees. There are a few Pijibay or Supa palms, producing a yellowish eatable fruit, the size of a small lemon. There are many citrus fruit trees, oranges, grapefruits, lemons, limes, which were probably introduced by English settlers, the names given them by the Miskitos being easily recognized as corruptions from the English names for these fruits. There are also trees producing bananas, plantains, avocados, mangos, soursops, breadfruits, etc. Here very little care is needed to make the ground yield in abundance, sugar cane, cassava, yams, eddoes or tannias (a kind of taro or edible arum), etc."

Toward the middle of December, large numbers of Indians, employed in the gold mines or in the mahogany camps, begin to return to Sangsang to spend the holidays at home. Many from the surrounding villages come also, some to receive pay for work in the mahogany camp, others on account of the church services, as many of the Indians have been converted, and this is the only church for a long distance."

The men employed in the camps are usually paid off, one-half in cash, the other half in merchandise. The cash usually does not remain long in their possession, the slightest notions of thrift being unknown to them. They spend the money gained by their hard work for mere personal trifles. Those who promise to return to the camp after the holidays take out an advance in merchandise, amounting to about one or two months' salary. Any Indian who presents himself can get an advance of this kind without being known to the employer, who simply takes the man's name and the village he comes from. Such verbal contracts are nearly always fulfilled by the Indian; occasionally one gives a wrong name and does not present himself for work, but such cases are rare, except when the comandante or government official, is absent, when they become quite frequent. The employer has no receipt for the goods delivered to his man, but rarely does one claim not to have received articles charged to him on the books. Many Indians are indebted to the employer when the time for settlement comes, as they can obtain goods on credit while in his employ. These are expected to return to the camp until the debt is paid."

The church they attend is very humble, with bamboo sides and thatched roof. The missions among the Miskito Indians are conducted by the Moravians with the principal church at Bluefields, with jurisdiction over the entire Miskito coast. The services are conducted in the Miskito language, and the hymns sung in that tongue. The men are seated on the left side of the church and the women on the right."

BRITISH PENAL REFORM LEAGUE
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The annual meeting of the Penal Reform League, held recently in London, was very interesting, the report showing how much can be attained by the education of public opinion in the matter of penal reform. An interesting account was given of the Women's Training Colony in Berkshire, by Miss Shaw, the warden. The object of the colony is to help in restoring delinquent and difficult women and girls to normal citizenship. The colony gives technical training, while at the same time it attempts to build up character. The girls chosen are not eligible for ordinary institutions; they live a free life, helping in the garden and house, and are taught self-government by slow degrees. Miss Shaw emphasized the fact that what success had been achieved was entirely due to the absence of fear and restriction in dealing with the girls. The staff mix with the inmates all the time, and it is by the sense of friendship and interest that they are able to influence the colony in a right direction."

Miss Shaw left her audience with a very strong impression that mere institutional methods have little to commend them, and that the real need of the delinquent girl is affection and a good environment in which to have a chance of normal development. Captain St. John, the honorary secretary of the Penal Reform League, whose work is appreciated by all interested in penal reform, in announcing his resignation, stated that his place would shortly be filled by Miss Fry. He spoke of the urgent need there is for reception homes for unconvicted prisoners, a place of detention to which they could be sent pending trial. What is required is that the truth about every individual case should be known, not only in the accused's interest, but in that of the entire community. It is necessary that an accused person should be detained apart from calm, kindly and intelligent persons, who treat him with respect, sympathy and patience, and thus gain his confidence. Very often the immediate need of accused persons is care."

Many cases labeled hastily as inebriates are nothing of the kind, and many subsequent failure would be avoided if places could be provided in which the accused be retained, while the fullest inquiry is made regarding the causes which bring him within the arm of the law. From these clearing houses the inmates would be sent to whatever place best contributed to their training and cure."

The Penal Reform League has issued many pamphlets of the greatest importance, dealing with such questions as the silence system in British prisons, which is the aim of all enlightened persons to abolish; the value of the probation system for both young persons and adults. It investigates fearlessly, though temperately, all questions relating to prisons and prison reforms. The work of the Penal Reform League has contributed greatly to the change in the world's attitude toward the subject of criminality, a more enlightened opinion regarding it from the point of view of redemption and prevention, rather than from that of mere punishment."

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 550)

Tipping Pullman Porters a Crime
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Christian Science Monitor of Saturday, Jan. 4, 1919, contained a letter entitled "No Tips for Government Employees," which caused me to recall the federal penal statute on bribery. It would seem that the tipping or bribing of sleeping-car porters (who are now federal employees) is absolutely prohibited by law, under the penalty of a penitentiary term and a fine of from \$100 to \$10,000, by the statute below quoted by me.

Your correspondent, Mr. William R. Scott, of Washington, D. C., made a very strong case against tipping from a layman's standpoint; but it is plain that he is not a lawyer, or he would have supported his very plausible arguments with a citation of the law in the premises, which is as follows:

"Section 1782, United States Revised Statutes, 'No... officer or clerk in the employ of the government, shall receive or agree to receive any compensation whatever, directly or indirectly, for any services rendered, or to be rendered... in relation to... any matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested... before any department, bureau...'

"Every person offending against this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be imprisoned not more than two years, and fined not more than \$10,000 and shall moreover, by conviction therefor, be rendered forever thereafter incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the government of the United States."

Far be it from me to make the lot of the sleeping-car porter a harder one, but my advice to him is, in view of the above law, to think twice before he accepts any more "bribes" from his long-suffering passengers."

It might be well to publish this bribery law broadcast (which will be done if The Christian Science Monitor prints this letter), to hold the Railroad Administration a party to the "crime," in not properly paying the porters.

(Signed) JOHN C. HIGDON;
St. Louis, Missouri, Jan. 8, 1919.

GROWTH OF FLAX INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GUELPH, Ontario.—At the fortieth annual meeting of the Agricultural and Experimental Union held here, an address was given by Mr. R. L. Defries, secretary of the Canadian Flax Growers Association, on the outlook of the flax industry in Ontario. In 1914, the speaker said, there were only 15 scratch mills in the Province of Ontario and only about 3000 acres of flax grown. At the present time there are at least 30 mills and in 1918 there were 14,000 acres sown with a crop worth \$4,500,000. For eight years before the war, Britain obtained 75 per cent of its flax imports from Russia, but in 1917 this trade being discontinued, it now looked to Canada to provide a large share of the deficiency."

STAMP QUOTA OVERSUBSCRIBED

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii.—Hawaii completed its war savings stamp quota of \$2,000,000 on Dec. 31. A deficit of \$550,000 was eliminated in a little more than two weeks. The quota was oversubscribed by \$20,000."

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INFLUX OF GERMAN MILITARY FORECAST

Western Representative Tells Congressional Committee Former Officers and Soldiers Will Seek Entry Into United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—German soldiers and officers intend to flock to this country as soon as the bars are let down, Royal Johnson, Representative from the State of Washington, testified before the House Immigration Committee on Thursday, when he appeared in support of the Burnett bill. This is one of several bills introduced to prevent an overflow of the labor market in the United States, as well as to seal the entry to agitators, anarchists and Bolsheviks.

With few exceptions, the witnesses who have testified before the committee agreed that action by Congress is imperative. The American Federation of Labor, in particular, strongly indorsed limitations on immigration. "There has been a real deal of mental and moral breakdown all over the world," said Mr. Johnson, "and before you can expect our soldiers to live next to the man who a few months before was shooting him with machine guns, something more than a mere stopping and saying 'Kamerad' is necessary. They must be allowed time for readjustment. Labor also has an inherent right to be protected."

Mr. Johnson agreed with Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, that a grave unemployment situation faces the country, and said he favored a four-year prohibition against immigration. The people of the world, he said, had been given the impression that this country's resources were inexhaustible, and, irrespective of character and qualifications, the unemployed everywhere would turn to this country.

Reports reaching Washington indicate that the chances for unemployment on a large scale are very grave unless some concerted policy is adopted without delay. Various proposals to give the soldiers and sailors several months' pay on discharge to prevent the possibility of a floating mass of unemployed men have been made, but were voted down on the ground that what the government must do is not to extend charity, but to provide the means of employment.

While Congress is blaming the Administration and waiting for something to be done sometime, it is regarded as a reflection on the critics that the only constructive measure thus far submitted to provide employment and opportunity for the discharged soldiers through new projects has received scant consideration.

An administration land settlement policy, worked out after months of study by the Department of the Interior, and intended to put soldiers and sailors on unclaimed lands, has not been acted upon. Secretary Lane asked for a \$100,000,000 appropriation for this purpose, but the bill has been pigeonholed, and it is impossible to launch on any scheme without the requisite money and authority. The funds, in this case, were to be in the nature of a loan, and every cent of the money advanced would come back to the government in due course of time.

There is, however, some promise of early action on bills introduced in the Senate to appropriate money for works of national importance, such as highways. The witnesses before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor have strongly supported such a project, not only as a means of providing soldiers with employment out of doors, but also as part of a national reconstruction program. Senator Kenyon, Progressive of Iowa, will press this measure.

Deportations Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
HELENA, Montana—Concurring in general with patriotic resolutions passed by commercial clubs and other organizations of Montana and Idaho, a memorial to the United States Congress has been introduced in the State Legislature asking the deportation of aliens who obtained exemption from military service during the war by renouncing their claims to protective citizenship. Indications are that the memorial will pass both houses.

BRITISH TREASURY BONDS TO BE OFFERED

NEW YORK, New York—Sir Hardman Lever, financial representative of the British Government in this country, announced on Thursday that on and after Feb. 1 the British Treasury would receive subscriptions in this country for a new series of national war bonds. The issue will not carry the right of conversion into paid or future war loans and the issue of seven-year bonds will be discontinued. The new bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent, subject to income tax for five and 10 years and 4 per cent income tax, compounded, for 10 years. The issue price of the 5 per cent will be par and that on the 4 per cent will be 101½. The five-year 5 per cent will be redeemed at 102, the 10-year at 105, and the 4 per cent at par.

DUAL DIRECTORATE MEASURE OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Labeled as a concession to the growing demand that labor be given direct interest in industrial management, a bill to be introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to legalize representation of the workers upon the directorates of business corporations. Organized labor, however, does not take kindly to this concession, for the bill, at a hearing held by the Committee on Mercantile Affairs, was opposed by Charles J. Hodgdon, legislative agent of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Hodgdon based his opposition on the neglect of the measure specifically to empower the employees to select their representatives, and he believed the plan might be used to disrupt labor unionism.

Augustus P. Loring, state senator, and author of the bill, declared that in his own business he had tried many labor experiments. "I have tried profit-sharing, bonuses, workmen's committees, and every one of them has failed when the stress came. But I would make one more experiment in this form: Some of our employees have been with the firm for 20 years, and they have just as much interest in the success of the plant as I have." He would permit only long-service employees to become members of the directorates of corporations.

RAILROAD BOND STATUS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Under the federal administration of the railroads of the United States, it is impossible to determine the earnings of a particular railroad, declared Augustus L. Thorndike, State Bank Commissioner, in advocating, at a legislative committee hearing, a bill to amend existing statutes so that savings banks in the State may continue to invest their funds in railroad bonds under government control.

Mr. Thorndike stated he had received from the State Attorney-General, Henry C. Atwill, an opinion on this point, and Mr. Atwill, who was summoned before the committee, said: "The affairs of the Railroad Administration are so jumbled that it is impossible to determine the earnings of any particular railroad." He also stated that the government was paying dividends, whether or not the railroad was earning money. Because the Massachusetts law permits savings banks to invest in bonds of railroads that are actually operated by the companies based upon their gross earnings, the Bank Commissioner stated that, without an amendment, he would be unable to list railroad bonds as legal investments for the banks.

DECREASE IN COST OF SHIPS AT HOG ISLAND

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A decrease in the cost of ship construction at Hog Island from \$24 a ton for the first ship to an estimate of \$212 a ton on vessels numbered from 25 to 50, was reported to the Senate Commerce Committee on Thursday by Charles Piez, vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Hog Island's first ship cost \$2,427,000 and Mr. Piez said the average cost of the first 17 would be \$1,594,000. The building program calls for 7,000,000 tons of wooden and steel vessels for which keels have not yet been laid, and Mr. Piez said he proposed to recommend the cancellation of 1,500,000 tons. Replying to questions by Senator Harding, Mr. Piez said eventually the ship-construction activities would be reduced 40 per cent, and that when conditions reached a normal basis the annual tonnage output would be about 2,500,000. The number of vessels built in 1917-18, he said, was 576 completed, 341 launched and 50 per cent completed; 752 on the ways, 33 1-3 per cent complete. This made a total tonnage for the two years of 5,865,539.

THREATS AGAINST PROMINENT MEXICANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
EL PASO, Texas—Mexican agitators have launched Bolshevik propaganda in Mexico, which has crossed the border into Texas. Handbills printed in Spanish, urging the assassination of President Carranza, Villa, Felix Diaz, Esteban Cantu, Governor of Lower California; Dr. Vasquez Gomez, Francisco de la Barra, and all other political leaders and rich men in the republic, have been circulated in El Paso.

The circulars refer to the rich men and politicians as the "assassins of the poor people of Mexico," and call attention to the fact that Mexican children suffer from cold and hunger in the midst of the plenty owned by the "rich and religious patriots."

Authorities here are making an investigation in an effort to apprehend those responsible for the distribution of the circulars and to prevent any open demonstration or outbreak on this side of the international boundary.

SPOKANE CLAIMS DENIED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Claims aggregating \$2,000,000 against transcontinental railroads by shippers of Spokane, Washington, and vicinity were denied on Thursday by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The suits were filed after the commission some time ago decided that the general system of transcontinental rates had discriminated against Spokane and other intermountain points.

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NEW YORK LOWER HOUSE RATIFIES

Assembly Votes for Dry Amendment by 81 to 66 After Long Day's Struggle—Senate Is Expected to Act on Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
ALBANY, New York—The Assembly on Thursday night, after a long day's struggle, passed the ratification amendment by a vote of 81 to 66. In the Senate, which is expected to act on Tuesday, next, the vote will almost certainly be close, but prohibitionists are sure that it will ratify after a Republican caucus has been held. Many fiery speeches were made on both sides during the debate. The result in the Assembly came after a hard fight by the minority to prevent action on the amendment. The wet action on the bill for a state referendum on the question, but this attempt was defeated by a vote of 79 to 66. Ten Republicans joined with the Democrats and two Socialist members in voting for a referendum.

In the Senate the Republican members are expected to caucus probably on Monday night, when the 29 Republican senators will be bound to vote for the amendment. Twenty-six votes are needed to pass it in the Senate and the only way by which these can be obtained will be through the holding of a party caucus, as was necessary on Tuesday in the Assembly. The Republican caucus of assemblymen during the forenoon lasted one hour and voted finally to make the amendment a party question by a vote of 74 to 5.

Legal Questions Involved

A Statute Obliges Secretary of State to Validate Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Apart from the intention of the brewers and distillers to set all the legal machinery of delay and postponement in order, seeing that they have almost unlimited funds behind them, there are a number of legal questions which are bound to come up for consideration. The Constitution of the United States does not recognize a referendum. It merely says that an amendment, to become part of the Constitution, must be adopted by three-fourths of the state legislatures or conventions assembled for that purpose. The question of whether a referendum would therefore upset the decision of a state legislature in the case of a constitutional amendment is open to argument.

In case the governor of a state fails to notify the State Department in Washington that his state has adopted the amendment, he can be compelled by mandamus proceedings to make such a report. Otherwise, a governor personally opposed to a constitutional amendment might delay reporting, and thus delay the date on which the amendment in the present case is to become effective. There is a statute which obligates the Secretary of State to issue a proclamation which formally makes an amendment part of the Constitution.

Leaders in the prohibition movement in the United States will, according to information given to The Christian Science Monitor, extend all their aid and whatever resources they have to the combatting of the liquor evil in other countries. Members of the committee on ratification are now visiting Europe, and their report of the progress of prohibition sentiment in European countries is awaited with interest. Any attempt on the part of the liquor interests to transfer themselves elsewhere will be strongly opposed.

Dry Resolution Signed in New Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
SANTA FE, New Mexico—The Governor of New Mexico on Thursday signed the federal prohibition ratification resolution, thus completing the entire transaction, legislatively, in this State.

Governor Opposes Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Vermont News Office
MONTPELIER, Vermont—Gov. Percival W. Clement, an avowed advocate of local option, the only speaker at a public hearing in the House of Representatives on Wednesday night, urged that the Vermont Legislature be not hasty in adopting the Sheppard Prohibition Amendment to the United States Constitution, and further that the voters of Vermont be given a chance to express their sentiment by a referendum vote. No other speaker appeared, although several advocates of its passing and its disqualification were scheduled to appear.

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at a public hearing in the House of Representatives on Wednesday night, urged that the Vermont Legislature be not hasty in adopting the Sheppard Prohibition Amendment to the United States Constitution, and further that the voters of Vermont be given a chance to express their sentiment by a referendum vote. No other speaker appeared, although several advocates of its passing and its disqualification were scheduled to appear.

SENATE URGED TO ACT ON SUFFRAGE

Legislatures of Twelve States Have Adopted Resolutions Calling Upon It to Vote on Submission of the Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Some light on the country's disapproval of the delay in the adoption of the Federal Suffrage Resolution by the Senate is gained from the fact that the legislatures of 12 states have called upon the Senate to act without delay. So far as can be ascertained, the resolution lacks one vote, or two at the most.

The Nebraska Legislature has made such a request without a single dissenting vote. A copy was signed by the Governor and forwarded to Washington. It calls on both the Nebraska senators to give their votes in favor of submission of the amendment. This may affect the whole situation, for Senator Hitchcock so far has failed to support suffrage. The legislative bodies of Kansas and Minnesota have adopted a resolution urging the Senate of the United States to pass the Susan B. Anthony amendment resolution without delay. At almost the same hour the California Legislature presented a memorial to Congress, asking that body to grant political freedom to women.

Similar action has been taken by the legislatures of Indiana, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah, South Dakota, Wisconsin, New York, Michigan and Minnesota. Within a short time it is expected that Oregon, Delaware, Idaho and Iowa will be added to the list. Resolutions by the Idaho Legislature may, it is felt, lead to a change in the attitude of Senator Borah.

Minnesota Memorial

Senate Asked to Follow the Lead of the House on Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
ST. PAUL, Minnesota—The Senate of the Minnesota Legislature adopted on Thursday, by a vote of 49 to 7, the House resolution passed on Wednesday memorializing the United States Senate to follow the lead of the federal House of Representatives in voting to submit a national constitutional amendment for woman suffrage. The measure received an overwhelming indorsement in the Minnesota House the day previous in a vote of 106 to 21.

A resolution favoring a state constitutional amendment providing for suffrage was also passed by the House on Wednesday by a vote of 96 to 20 and went to the Senate on Thursday. The amendment would be submitted to the voters of Minnesota in 1920 if ordered by this Legislature. In the Senate on Thursday, on motion of Senator Ole O. Sageng, chairman of the Senate Election Committee, the state suffrage amendment proposal was referred to his committee. Inasmuch as Senator Sageng is a strong advocate of national suffrage for women as against state suffrage, reference to his committee is regarded by some as finishing in the Senate the progress of the state suffrage amendment.

Montana House for Suffrage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
HELENA, Montana—The House of Representatives of the Montana Legislature has passed a joint resolution petitioning the United States Congress to extend to all states the right of woman suffrage. The memorial to Congress was introduced by Ingalls and Hathaway, the two women representatives in the Montana Legislature, and was passed by the House without objection.

SOCIALISTS STAND BY MOONEY PLAN

Executive Committee of Party Pledges Support to General Strike—Amnesty for All So-Called War Prisoners Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Hearty cooperation with the aims of the recent national Mooney labor congress held in this city was voted by the Socialist Party National Executive Committee, at a meeting held here this week, according to a press announcement just sent out from the Socialist Party headquarters in Chicago. The Socialist press story says, after announcing the hearty support voted by the committee:

"This puts the Socialist movement directly back of that great part of the labor movement that is actively struggling to secure justice for Mooney, even to the calling of a general strike on July 4 to force his liberation from prison."

"Immediate steps will be taken by the Socialist Party to launch a national movement for the unconditional liberation of all war prisoners at once. One of the plans provides for the calling of an amnesty congress to be held in Chicago May 1, with delegates present from all organizations interested in securing amnesty for all those imprisoned because of their political, industrial and religious views."

"The national office of the Socialist Party will get in touch with all organizations that can be interested in this great campaign, when a general call will be issued on behalf of all of them. The national executive committee of the Socialist Party feels assured that such a congress will call together from 2000 to 3000 delegates from every section of the land."

The national executive committee also adopted a resolution demanding amnesty for political prisoners, as follows:

"The Socialist Party calls attention to the atrocious sentences given to the war dissenters and those representing minority opinions in this country. In comparison with the punishments for these alleged offenses in the late autocracy of Germany, the practice in this country has been ferocious. Men and women expressing even minority political opinions that were freely permitted in France and England, have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from five to 20 years.

"In view of the workers' republics in Europe and the decline of autocracy in other parts of the world, the Socialist Party demands complete amnesty for all political prisoners. It demands this for all such prisoners regardless of their political, religious or economic views, whether they be known as Republican, Democrat, Socialist, anarchist, Non-Partisan League, Industrial Workers of the World, pacifist, Christian pacifist, conscientious objector, or by any other title."

"The Socialist Party, as the political representative of labor in this country, demands the release of all such prisoners and their return to the society of their fellows, not only as a measure of justice to them, but as a partial atonement for the violation of fundamental constitutional guarantees. The suppression of these minority opinions by unconstitutional means, mob violence, and war hysteria, is a disgrace to all our professions of 'democracy' and will ever remain such in the view of enlightened mankind."

"Amnesty for these victims is one of the supreme issues of the present, and the United States cannot be considered as again a member of the

progressive nations of the world until this measure of tardy justice has been accomplished."

Socialist Lloyd Fined

Displayer of Red Flag Found Guilty of Disorderly Conduct

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Charged with causing a disturbance on a Chicago street when he displayed a red flag on Nov. 25, William Bross Lloyd, former candidate for United States Senator on the Socialist ticket, was found guilty of disorderly conduct by a jury in the Municipal Court here, and was fined \$25. Mr. Lloyd has asked for a new trial.

On the witness stand, before the jury, Mr. Lloyd declared that he had more respect for the red flag than for the flag of the United States. He said that he and two other Socialists were advertising the Socialist Party when they were arrested. Asked what use he was making of the United States flag, he said that he had put it on his automobile "as a matter of courtesy and for protection." He was asked by the prosecuting attorney whether or not he believed he owed allegiance to the United States flag because it was the flag of this country or because he believed that he honestly owed it allegiance.

The answer of Mr. Lloyd was: "Well, I will answer it in this way. The way the people of this country have been treated by the ruling class that use that flag makes me feel, to a large extent, that I owe allegiance to it simply because it is a legal duty and a flag of the country."

Mr. Lloyd's arrest took place several days before an ordinance was passed here making it a misdemeanor to display a red flag.

New Trial Motion Deferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Hearing on the motion for a new trial in the case of Victor L. Berger and four other Socialists, convicted of violation of the Espionage Act, was put over until Saturday by Judge K. M. Landis in the Federal Court on Thursday morning on account of the transcript of evidence not being completed, the defense making the request.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE BILLS INTRODUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—Non-Partisan League bills having the approval of secret caucus have been introduced this week into the North Dakota Legislature as follows: Authorizing \$2,000,000 bond issue to finance the Bank of North Dakota; placing all interstate freight rates on straight distance and class basis; assessing capital stock and bond issues of all corporations, associations and partnerships, except fraternal, mutual, religious, cooperative, etc., tax 50 cents per \$1000 per annum on all above \$10,000; and providing that State carry its own insurance on all State buildings. Minority members introduced bills banning the carrying of red and black flags or any other than those of American and the Allies, and a bill appropriating for a monument in the Capitol grounds to Theodore Roosevelt, former citizen of the State.

WAR-TIME RAILWAY REFORMS INDORSED

Chairman of Southern Pacific Urges Continuance of Plans Instituted by the Government

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Use of water routes to relieve crowded railroad lines, consolidation of ticket offices, unification of terminals and pooling of repair shops were among the war-time reforms instituted by the Railroad Administration indorsed as worthy of continuation by Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the Southern Pacific, in testimony given before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. He appeared in support of the railroad legislation proposed by the Association of Railroad Executives and was the first of several prominent railroad officials whom the committee plans to hear.

Standardization of equipment for all railroads under federal control, proposed by the Railroad Administration, was said by Mr. Kruttschnitt to be inadvisable.

"Standardization of locomotives is unwise and unnecessary," he said. "To obtain maximum efficiency of a locomotive and corresponding minimum of cost of transportation demands close study of the alignment and grade systems, the nature of fuel, strength of bridges, weight of rail, length of turntables, depths of roundhouses and lengths of freight passing sidings on the lines on which they are to be operated. As these features are different for each line, no locomotive can be designed to serve all lines with maximum efficiency."

In summarizing the attitude of the railroad executives toward railroad legislation, Mr. Kruttschnitt said:

"Profiting by experience acquired under both private and government operation, the carriers earnestly desire to provide a better system of operation by combining the initiative and beneficial features of competition inherent in private ownership with the benefits developed during operation by the government unhampered by legal restrictions."

QUESTION OF WHO ACTS FOR RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Through the action of counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company in challenging the right of Frederick R. Couderd to begin an action for the Russian Government for damages growing out of the Black Tom Munitions explosion, a legal question has been raised as to who represents the Russian Government in the United States. Mr. Couderd's claim, backed by a copy of a certificate signed by the Secretary of State on Oct. 31 last, is that since July 5, 1917, the United States had recognized Boris Bakhmeteff as representing the Kerensky Government. Mr. Bakhmeteff is now in Paris, and the chargé d'affaires at Washington is said to be Sergius Ushet.

Charles A. Boston, opposing counsel, points out that Mr. Kerensky has not been in power since late in 1917, declares that Mr. Bakhmeteff has never been recognized as Russia's spokesman since then, and quoted President Wilson to the effect that there was no Russian Government.

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Paris point embroidered, in two-tone, or three row. Black with white embroidery, black with self embroidery, white with black embroidery, white with self embroidery. Every pair guaranteed.

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An investigation is all that is necessary to prove the importance of this occasion.

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PRICES DECLINING ON PACIFIC COAST

Appreciable Reductions Put in
Effect in Some Commodities—
Eggs Fall Between 9 and 12
Cents a Dozen in One Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—While
it cannot be said that an era of de-
clining prices has begun on the Pa-
cific Coast, it is a fact that notable
reductions in prices have been put in
effect in various commodities. Further-
more, conditions are so shaping them-
selves in various lines that lower
prices would seem to be not only just-
ified, but inevitable, unless some arti-
ficial means is used to maintain the
present level.

One of the steps in the almost end-
less chain of reasons and excuses for
high prices of various products has
been the high prices charged for
storing, handling and weighing com-
modities in warehouses, and in this
connection the California State Rail-
road Commission, which is the or-
ganization that regulates all the
utilities of the State, has just ren-
dered a decision denying warehouse
charges the right further to increase
these rates. The commission points
out the fact that a similar demand of
the warehouse concerns for the right
to increase their charges, which de-
mand was based on increased wage
demands of warehouse employees, was
recently granted by the commission in
an emergency when the conditions did
not permit of a thorough analysis of
the situation, but the commission states
that the previous increase in ware-
house charges, from 44 to 116 per cent,
are now found to be sufficient to give
the utilities a substantial return on the
investment involved.

One important drop in prices in this
region is the fall in the prices of eggs,
which fell between 9 to 12 cents a
dozen in one day, with indications that
the decline would continue. In fact it
is asserted that conditions no longer
warrant high prices in this food, and
that the sudden break in the market
shows plainly that prices should have
come down at an earlier date.

With the rapid decline in the prices
of eggs, there has come also a low-
ering of live and dressed poultry, and
it is asserted that the cancellation of
the United States Food Administration
rule prohibiting the sale of laying
hens or pullets, which rule, it is
stated, will not be in force in the
spring, will furnish a sound basis for
further reductions in this important
food product.

Butter also has shown a marked
decline and the indications are that
this tendency will continue.

Another commodity the high prices
of which have directly contributed
to the excessive cost of food is the
bags used for handling grains, rice,
potatoes and other foods; and the
sudden and remarkable drop in the
price of these bags, from 20 cents
wholesale, which was the price last
June in San Francisco, to 15½ cents,
and even 13½ cents for June delivery,
despite the fact that the coming sea-
son will bring a larger demand for
this commodity than has ever been
known before, may be regarded as
of some significance in surveying the
general tendency of prices to seek
lower levels. The importance of the
price of this item, when the cost of
food in the aggregate for a large area
is considered, will be seen when it is
known that the needs of the Pacific
Coast for these containers, in the com-
ing season, will be something like
60,000,000 bags, as compared with 48,-
000,000 for last year.

Rochester Bread Lower

Canned Goods Said to Be Plentiful
in Western New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
ROCHESTER, New York—A reduc-
tion in the retail price of bread is one
of the forecasts of easier prices here,
bakers, by mutual agreement, have
reduced the price of pound and a half
loaves from 15 to 13 cents, and pound
loaves from 10 to 9 cents. Further
reductions are promised when condi-
tions warrant.

Wholesale grocers predict a reduc-
tion in the price of canned goods soon.
Stores in Western New York, the home
of thousands of canning plants for
fruits and vegetables, are heavily
stocked with canned goods. The con-
tents of the majority of the stores
were purchased during the govern-
ment on contract. With the signing
of the armistice, the government
found itself with a surplus of canned
goods on hand, which must be placed
in the open market.

Retail grocers in Western New
York, realizing the changed canned
goods situation, are refusing to pur-
chase new stocks, as they anticipate
the government will soon start to dis-
pose of its surplus, thereby cheapen-
ing the market. The wholesalers find
themselves in a similar position;
therefore business in canned goods,
for the time being, is practically
dormant.

In theodus Bay district on Lake
Ontario, more than the customary sup-
plies of vegetables, especially onions,
are reported in storage with farmers.

New York Appeal
Produce Exchange Asks Removal of
Restrictions on Foodstuffs
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The New
York Produce Exchange has appealed to
President Wilson to take prompt
action to remove government restric-
tions on foodstuffs and to discontinue
price fixing as now applied to hogs,

grain and other foodstuffs, "to the end
that prices may return to their nor-
mal and natural basis, controlled only
by conditions of supply and demand,
and so bring about a material and
necessary reduction in the cost of
living."

The exchange believes that removal
of such restrictions would be wiser
and economically safer, more just and
equitable. "To maintain the prices
at a high and artificial level to the
benefit of about 30 per cent producers
against about 70 per cent consumers,
who are now suffering from the high
cost of living, we believe is not just-
ified by actual conditions of supply and
demand now existing."

The longer present price levels are
maintained, the exchange says, the
worse the loss will be from the ulti-
mate price readjustment.

Meanwhile members of the National
Association of Clothiers and the Na-
tional Association of Retail Clothiers
resent publication of reports that
clothing prices are to fall. They say
that there will be no reduction,
claiming that conditions which caused
high prices still exist. The former
association has gone on record as
opposing a so-called luxury tax on
furnishings and clothing.

With retail prices of foodstuffs be-
ginning to feel the effect of price re-
ductions between the wholesaler and
retailer, it is pointed out that some
retailers have not yet reduced their
prices, and that the public should
demand in all cases that it receive
full benefit of the lower rates.

Butter and Eggs Lower

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The finest
creamery butter dropped to 53 cents
in Chicago on Thursday, 12 cents
lower than the quotation a week ago,
according to prices announced by the
Chicago Butter and Egg Board. Eggs,
which were 70 cents a dozen on the
wholesale market 10 days ago are
now quoted at 57 cents. A heavy sup-
ply and inactivity of buyers have been
responsible for the downward trend
of butter, market reports state. At the
office of the board, it was explained
that there was a good supply, prices
having been held unusually high, and
there is usually a break at this time
of the year.

MERCHANT MARINE CONTROL OPPOSED

Member of Shipping Board
Speaks Against System Run
by the Federal Government

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Disaster was predicted by Charles
Page, member of the Shipping Board,
as certain to follow continued govern-
ment operation of the merchant
marine, at the opening session of a
merchant marine conference here.
Representatives of nearly all the ship
operators, builders and unions of em-
ployees on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts
were present.

"Less than any other business, in
my opinion, does ship operation lend
itself to government operation," Mr.
Page said. He asked the advice of the
conference on problems which he said
the Shipping Board must grapple with
immediately.

"We have during the war committed
the board of contractors to a program
of building 12,500,000 tons of steel
ships, and 2,500,000 tons of wooden
ships," he said. "There are serious
misgivings as to what should be done
today. Should the contracts for ships
not yet laid down be canceled, and
how are the effects upon labor and
markets to be met if they are can-
celed?"

"Then comes the question of dis-
position of ships already built. Be-
cause of the war, we have built some
ships of types, let us say frankly, that
you as shipping men wouldn't think of
buying to operate in world competi-
tion. Their size or the motive power
that was installed makes that almost
impossible."

Senator Ransdell, of Louisiana,
opening the conference, said it was
assembled to get an expression of
opinion, and to form a permanent or-
ganization. Some of the questions to
be answered, he said, were:

"What shall be done now with the
great problem of shipbuilding that
board has? Are they to go ahead
spending the \$1,000,000,000 authorized
for ships placed under contract dur-
ing the turmoil and press of war?
Shall they charge off and stop work
on contracts where not more than
25 per cent will be the damage
which the government must suffer?
Shall they operate these ships as a
government proposition, or shall they
sell them to individuals? Do you
really wish a merchant marine, owned
and operated by Americans? Do you
wish it to be a government machine
or a private enterprise? Shall the
government pay subsidies, and to what
extent?"

Senator Fletcher of Florida said
there could be no profit in considering
alleged waste in ship and shipyard
construction during the war, because,
when the submarine danger was at its
height, the "United States Shipping
Board would have been justified in
paying \$1000 a minute for labor and
building ships out of gold."

SOUTH CAROLINA PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office
COLUMBIA, South Carolina—C.
Summers, commissioner of agricul-
ture, commerce and industries, in his
annual report summarizing labor con-
ditions and industries in South Caro-
lina, shows that the increase in the
value of annual products has been
\$50,000,000, or 27 per cent, and that
\$10,000,000, or an increase of nearly
34 per cent, has been made in wages.
This increase of \$10,000,000 in wages
has been divided between fewer em-
ployees, thus making the net increase
in wages nearly 54 per cent.

TIME IS CRITICAL, SAYS PACKER SWIFT

Meat Men Loaded Up, He States,
and Shipments Few—He De-
nies Trade Board Charges and
Praises Food Administration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Colum-
bia—The only thing that is wrong
with the packing business is the public
impression that something is
wrong, created by misstatements and
the inflaming of public prejudice,"
said Louis F. Swift, president of Swift
& Company, the second of the five big
packers to appear before the House
Interstate Commerce Committee. He
entered a general denial of the
charges made by the Federal Trade
Commission, and explained the meth-
ods of his company in an effort to
remove some of the alleged prejudice
so that the proposed legislation might
be avoided.

Like that of Armour & Company, the
Swift business is largely a family af-
fair, although the stock is not held
wholly by the family, as is that of
Armour & Company. Mr. Swift's ex-
perience covers a period of 40 years.
His father started the business in a
small way with the buying of cattle in
the stockyards of Chicago, and had
one small packing house. Louis F.
Swift had followed his father and
uncle in the business; later his five
brothers went into it. A stock com-
pany was formed when the business
had grown so that it was necessary
to get money to carry it on. The stock
had always sold for \$100 a share, no
more and no less, so far as the com-
pany was concerned. Mr. Swift said.
In this way they got their working
capital and they now have 25,000
stockholders, 6000 of whom are em-
ployees and 8000 of them are women.
The witness could not say what per-
centage of the stock was held by the
Swift family, but said that it was not
a majority. There are no large stock-
holders outside of the directors, who
include, besides members of the Swift
family, Lewis L. Clarke, president of
the American Exchange National
Bank of New York; M. B. Brainerd,
Hartford, Connecticut, vice-president
of the Aetna Life Insurance Company,
and L. A. Carlton of Chicago.

Mr. Swift testified that he receives
a salary of \$50,000 a year, his brothers
from \$25,000 to \$35,000 each, and
Mr. Carlton, the treasurer, \$25,000. The
Swifts' interests are confined to stock-
yards and packing houses, and to a
less extent and less directly to canned
goods.

One of the objections that Mr. Swift
made to the Federal Trade Commis-
sion's report was that it constantly
used the expression "the five big
packers" when making accusations
which were applicable to only one;
for instance, his firm sold no soda
water equipment as had been charged
of "the packers." Also he said that
the report was sensational, that it
showed only the worst side of the
packers and was fair in no respect.

The witness denied that the earnings
for 1918 under regulation of the
Food Administration were greater
than in 1917, the percentage of profit
being less than half that of 1917.
He also stated that instead of pay-
ing \$1,000,000 a month for advertising,
he had been publicly stated, only \$1-
700,000 had been paid for all kinds of
advertising the previous year. There
was no agreement, he declared, with
other packers, or with anyone else,
to control prices in buying or selling,
or to divide territory.

The Food Administration, in Mr.
Swift's opinion, had done wonderfully
well for producers and consumers, as
well as for the packers, and it was
needed now as much as ever. "Indeed,
now is the critical time, he asserted.
All the packers are loaded up and
there are not many shipments. His
firm has 250,000,000 pounds of pork
products on hand. Efforts must be
made to stabilize prices to prevent
violent movement in either direction.

Levy Mayer, advising counsel for
Armour & Co. attacked the constitu-
tionality of the Sims Bill and the
methods of the Federal Trade Commis-
sion. He termed the bill an example
of an acute tendency in legislation due
to war measures. The licensing pro-
vision of the bill he characterized as
highly drastic because it intrusted to
one man, the President, the right to
issue and revoke licenses. He criti-
cized those who wanted more summary
action than could be obtained through
the courts. "Complete relief to both
parties is afforded by the courts.
There is sufficient law today to meet
evils," he said. "There is too much
law. For every conceivable and im-
aginable evil in industrial or com-
mercial life there are men circulating
for legislation. It is so in no other
country on earth."

An answer to a question from Rep-
resentative Sanders, Mr. Mayer said
that his clients had been given no
opportunity to defend themselves by
the Federal Trade Commission and
that letters had been removed from
their context, giving a wrong impres-
sion.

**OFFICIALS CALLED TO
TELEPHONE HEARING**
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
TRENTON, New Jersey—The Post-
master-General, the New York Tele-
phone Company, the Delaware & At-
lantic Telegraph & Telephone Com-
pany and the American Telephone &
Telegraph Company have been sum-
moned to appear on Jan. 27 in the
Federal Court before Judge Helstab
to show cause why they should not be
restrained from continuing the order
of Dec. 13 declaring new telephone
rates.

Alfred N. Barber, secretary of the
State Public Utility Commission, asks
for the injunction, asserting that the

new rates are unlawful, illegal and ex-
tortionate, and that the only rates
legally effective in New Jersey are
those which were made with the Public
Utility Commission and went into
effect on Jan. 20.

Rates Stand in New York
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
ALBANY, New York—The new tele-
phone rates continue in effect in this
State pending the filing of an action
by the Upstate Public Service Com-
mission for a mandamus or injunction,
restraining the New York Telephone
Company from carrying out the United
States Postmaster-General's
orders with regard to the new rates.

**POST-WAR MARKETS
OF UNITED STATES**
Professor in University of Chicago
Economics Department Says
Country's Prosperity Will De-
pend on Domestic Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Speaking be-
fore the Chicago Association of Com-
merce on Wednesday, Prof. Harold G.
Moulton of the economic department
of the University of Chicago declared
that the prosperity of the United
States after the war will not depend
so much upon the foreign demand for
this country's products as upon the
domestic demand.

Following the war there could not
be the same tremendous demand for
goods at any price that there had been
during the war, he stated, and the
United States could not expect Europe
to supply a market that would call
for the same production and employ
the same number of people in the
United States that were employed dur-
ing war times.

As a means of keeping industry
from any serious depression that
might come, he urged that the federal
government, states and cities, put
under way all the public improve-
ments possible. If double the amount
of all of the public improvements of
the country, based on an estimate of
\$600,000,000 for former years, are
undertaken, it will furnish employ-
ment for about 400,000 workmen.
The employment of that number of
men, however, would create a demand
for raw materials and furnish work
for many more.

The necessity for furnishing employ-
ment, he pointed out, is obvious, when
it is taken into consideration that if
the industries of the United States
are to give work to all of the people
who were employed during war times,
and to 2,000,000 or 4,000,000 more who
will discontinue military work, the
industrial output must be greater in
1919 than in 1918, the greatest output
the country has ever known.

Great Britain will be in the market
to furnish much that is needed in
France and Belgium for reconstruction.
France must develop her own
industries, as the country dare not
face a problem of unemployment. The
United States, he continued, should
look to South America and the Orient
for an increased trade, but this will
in no wise compare with the war-time
trade of the European countries that
were at war. It is also a question, he
stated, whether or not, with the high
price of material and the high cost
of labor, the industries of the United
States will be able to offer goods at a
price France and Belgium will pay.

Under the present high prices, the
manufacturer is apt to be hesitant
about turning out goods, the speaker
declared, as the natural tendency
would be to wait for lower costs. The
hesitancy of one concern to go on
with business, throws not only its own
men out of employment, but cuts down
consumption in general. Professor
Moulton said, and this affects other
lines of business, and leads to
increased unemployment. Business
should go forward, if possible, and all
should pull together.

POLL TAX EXEMPTION SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEWARK, New Jersey—Exemption
from the payment of poll tax has been
sought by members of the East
Orange Battalion of the New Jersey
State Military Reserves. The Essex
Board of Taxation has refused the plea
for exemption on the ground that the
state reserves do not come under
the head of the national state guard,
members of which are exempted from
the poll tax.

GIFTS TO YALE UNIVERSITY

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Gifts
aggregating \$125,000 to Yale Univer-
sity were announced on Thursday. Of
this \$50,000 was from Mr. and Mrs.
Howard H. Spaulding, J. O'Brien Ar-
mour and Benjamin H. Throop, the
amount from each not being an-
nounced. Another gift was \$25,000 to
the forestry school from Mr. and Mrs.
Gifford Pinchot.

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REPUBLICANS PLAN SENATE AGREEMENT

Unity of Regular and Progres-
sive Wings, Regarded as Es-
sential to Both, to Be Brought
About Through a Compromise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Colum-
bia—After considerable delay, Republican
leaders in the Senate took action on
Wednesday to conciliate and meet the
demands of the Progressive wing of
the party. Shortly after the Republi-
can victory at the polls in November,
the compact group of Progressive
senators, under the leadership of
William E. Borah of Idaho, gave the
regulars of the party to understand
that with the organization of the new
committee the chairmanships of the
committees would have to be so dis-
tributed as to meet the legitimate
aspirations of Progressives and ob-
viate the danger of committee control
by the standpatners who would be
automatically put in the saddle by the
operation of the time-honored rule of
seniority.

A resolution to amend the rules of
the Senate and virtually designed to
abolish the seniority rule, was intro-
duced by Senator Norris of Nebraska.
No action was taken on this resolu-
tion, the reason probably being that
any change in the seniority rules was
as distasteful to Democratic leaders
as it could possibly be to Senators
Lodge, Smoot, and Penrose.

Realizing that unity is vital to suc-
cess, Republican leaders have decided
to settle their differences by a com-
promise within the party. Whether
any action is taken on the Norris res-
olution or not, the probability is that
legislative control in the new Con-
gress, through committee appoint-
ments, will give the Progressives
power and prestige disproportionate
to their numerical strength, and which
will undoubtedly be reflected in the
legislation of the next few years.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, minor-
ity leader, called a party conference
on Wednesday, at which it was de-
cided to appoint a committee to con-
sider whatever differences exist be-
tween the regular Republicans and
the Progressives, and to harmonize
these by such distribution of commit-
tee chairmanships as will satisfy the
Progressives without unduly brushing
aside the natural ambitions of such
senators as Senators Penrose of Penn-
sylvania, Smoot of Utah, Brandegee
of Connecticut, and Warren of Wy-
oming.

Senator Lodge's claim to the chair-
manship of the Committee on Foreign
Relations stands uncontested. There
has been considerable objection, how-
ever, to Senator Penrose's desire to
assume the Finance Committee chair-
manship. Progressives contend that
the financial policy of Republicans
will depend, in a large measure, suc-
cess in the presidential campaign in
1920. Again, the military and naval
policy of the country will loom large
in the near future, and there is likely

to be a sharp division of opinion in the
Republican ranks when it comes to a
decision on the peace-time strength
of the military and naval establish-
ments.

The committee appointed by Sen-
ator Lodge on Wednesday is really a
conciliation committee. It is signifi-
cant that the chairman of this com-
mittee is Senator Lenroot, Progressive,
of Wisconsin.

More and more in the past few
weeks the Progressives have acted
compactly and made their position
plain on fundamental national pol-
icies. Their most prominent members,
Senators Borah of Idaho and Johnson
of California, though far from con-
vinced that the operation of the rail-
road systems under governmental
control has been wholly a success,
nevertheless refuse to accept the ex-
periment as a conclusive test of the
efficiency of government ownership
of public utilities. The issue will be
raised and brought before the people.

All parties subscribe, in theory, to
the doctrine of economic retrench-
ment, but there is reason to believe
that the Progressives will stand
strongly on this platform. The ques-
tions of a national labor policy, and
the elimination of the individualistic
warfare now in progress between cap-
ital and labor, they deem fundamental.
A national education policy, they say,
must be worked out in conjunction
with the labor problem.

They have apparently no sympathy
whatever for universal military train-
ing, and the proposed enlarged naval
program their leaders have already
pronounced against as an unnecessary
burden after the heavy expenditures
of the great war.

HIGHWAY ADVERTISING BEING PROHIBITED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—Nine states
have enacted legislation making it
unlawful to post advertising signs
within the limits of a highway, accord-
ing to Edward S. Cornell, secretary of
the National Highways Protective So-
ciety. Claiming that signs nailed to
trees are not only unsightly, but also
destroy the trees, Mr. Cornell quotes
the state law on the subject, which
provides that anyone affixing signs to
the property of another without that
other's permission, or posts notices
within the limits of the public high-
way, is liable to a fine of from \$5 to
\$25, or imprisonment for not more
than 10 days, or to both; also that
anyone may remove or destroy any
advertisement found in or upon a pub-
lic highway in violation of this law.

The National Highways Protective
Society is removing as many of these
illegal signs as possible, according to
its secretary, but, as it cannot cover
all roads, it asks cooperation of the
public. The society points out that
an automobilist may clean up many
miles of road in a day, and that farm-
ers living on or using the public high-
ways may also give material assist-
ance. The country resident is also
reminded that the highways for the
maintenance of which he is taxed
should not be used to give free adver-
tising to the business interests of
private individuals.

Illinois Decision Favors Vaccination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Illinois
State Supreme Court has recently
handed down a decision on vaccina-
tion under which a rule of a municipal
board of health excluding children
from the public schools during an al-
leged epidemic for a period of two
weeks unless they have recently been
vaccinated or unless they shall pro-
duce a certificate that they have had
"successfully vaccinated" within five
years or have had the small pox.

Commenting on this Supreme Court
decision, one of the leading students
of this subject, in Illinois, remarked
to a representative of The Christian
Science Monitor that from the stand-
point of the upholder of vaccination,
it could not have been improved upon
if written by the American Medical
Association. It is, in fact, regarded
as the most favorable decision ever
granted to vaccination in the State.

VACCINATION ISSUE IN NORTH DAKOTA

Doom of Compulsory Practice
Felt to Be Sounded in State
With Introduction of Senate
Bill Repealing Present Statute

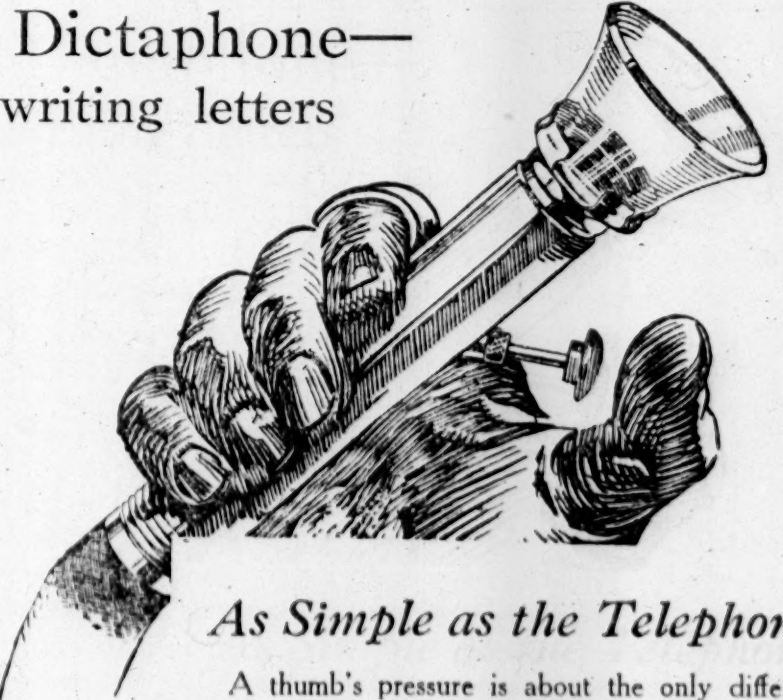
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office
BISMARCK, North Dakota—The
doom of compulsory vaccination was
sounded this week in North Dakota, it
is felt by many, when there was in-
troduced in the State Senate, with the
approval of the Non-Partisan League
caucus, Senate Bill 31, which repeals
the present statutes making vaccina-
tion compulsory and provides further
that:

"No form of vaccination or inocula-
tion shall hereafter be made a condi-
tion precedent in this State for the
admission to any public or private
school or college of any person or for
the exercise of any right, the perform-
ance of any duty or the enjoyment of
any privilege by any person."

The bill, it is true, carries an emer-
gency clause. It is believed certain
to pass with at least all the votes of
the league majority in both houses,
and it will immediately become a law.
North Dakota's vaccination statutes
have not been rigidly enforced gen-
erally. Ramsey County is the one
exception. There a boy was denied
admission to the public schools be-
cause he could not produce an affi-
davit showing alleged successful vac-
cination as required by a ruling of
the State Board of Health, made under
a statute of 1911. The boy's father
brought action against the school
board in the District Court, and the
case was brought on appeal to the
Supreme Court, and is still pending.

One of the principal arguments ad-
vanced in the league caucus in favor
of repealing the statute was that even
medical men are not a unit as to the
advantage of vaccination.

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WORKING CLASSES' COSTS OF LIVING

British Committee Places General Rate of Increase for Average Family at About Eighty Per Cent Above 1914 Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—The committee, of which Lord Sumner is chairman, appointed last March to inquire into the cost of living of the working classes, have concluded their inquiries and have issued their report. The investigation is of an exhaustive character, the most important part consisting of a study of the household budgets of 136 families. The committee has excluded Ireland from the scope of its inquiry, and for other reasons the cost of living among agricultural laborers has not been included.

The report consists of two parts. The first part, dealing with the increased cost of living, involved a direct comparison of the cost of living in 1914 and 1918, while the second, dealing with "counterbalancing factors," is of a more general character. For the purpose of the inquiry, the committee refrained from taking either too narrow or too broad a view of what might be included in the term "cost of living," and therefore the following items only were taken into account: food, rent, clothing, fuel, insurance, household sundries, and fares. Owing to the shortage of certain food supplies, the committee pointed out that no direct calculation is possible showing what would be the increased expenditure necessary in order to purchase in 1918 the same foods in the same quantities as in 1914. "The computation of the change of the cost of a fixed standard," they remark, "is, therefore, in present circumstances, a theoretical calculation and does not serve to measure existing expenditure, which, in fact, exhausts available supplies."

In regard to items other than food, the committee's findings were that with respect to charges for rent and fares there was little change at the present time from 1914.

For the purpose of classification, the committee divided the budgets collected by them into five separate divisions, namely, skilled, semi-skilled, unskilled, clerks and on service. For the sake of convenience, the scale employed by the committee was similar to that used by the Inter-Allied Scientific Commission, and on this basis the committee's "standard family" consisted of 4.57 equivalent "men" or "units," including 12 supplementary earners.

For the "standard family," the committee states, the increase in weekly expenditure on food between June, 1914, and June, 1918, is from 24s. 11d. to 47s. 3d., that is, 90 per cent. The estimate for 1914, they remark, may possibly be too low by 6d. or 1s.; if, therefore, it is raised by the latter sum, the increase would be 82 per cent. An increase of 90 per cent they therefore regard as the maximum. The following table, which includes six other items besides food, gives the final increases per cent in the cost of living as a whole of a "standard" urban working-class family in Great Britain in July, 1914, and June, 1918:

	1914	1918	% Increase
Food	27 0	47 3	75
Sundries	1 2	2 6	117
Fuel and Light	1 4	1 4	0
Rent	1 0	1 0	0
Fares	1 0	1 0	0
Insurance	3 6	3 6	0
Clothing	9 13	9 13	0
Total	45 8	68 4	50

	1914	1918	% Increase
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Sundries	1 2	2 6	117
Fuel and Light	1 4	1 4	0
Rent	1 0	1 0	0
Fares	1 0	1 0	0
Insurance	3 6	3 6	0
Clothing	9 13	9 13	0
Total	45 8	68 4	50

The averages shown for the families in 1914, especially the unskilled families," the report continues, "will appear high to those who are familiar with the pre-war estimates of the cost of family living. Such estimates have generally been made, however, for what has been commonly regarded as a 'normal' family, consisting of two parents in middle life and three dependent children. If we had based our estimates on such a family, which contains only 2.84 'units,' instead of the 4.57 units in the standard family, the food expenditure in 1914 would have been: Skilled, 22s. 7d.; semi-skilled, 19s. 7d.; unskilled, 17s. 3d.—amounts which correspond closely with the Board of Trade's budgets of 1904 after the rise of prices to 1914 is allowed for. Most of the other items would be reduced also, but not in the same proportion. The so-called normal family is not representative, however, of the average working-class household, even in the pre-war period, and has no special claim to be taken as a standard in any case, and for our purpose, which is not so much to state average expenditure as to obtain a fair basis of comparison, we were bound to take in 1914 a family comparable to our budget family of 1918, in which the earnings of the head of the household were supplemented on an average by two-thirds of the earnings of a woman or young man over 18, and half the earnings of a boy or girl under 18."

In the budgets under review, the committee add that they consider the unskilled class were probably under-represented and the increase of 70 per cent shown in the table is therefore too low. When allowance for this is made they estimate that the general average rise in expenditure

for this class is 74 per cent from July, 1914, to July, 1918.

"After allowance has been made for the effect of the roughness and approximation in the separate estimates," the report continues, "the general rate of increase of expenditure cannot reasonably, we believe, be placed at more than 80 per cent or less than 68 per cent."

"We recognize fully that special circumstances of particular occupations and localities prevent these average figures being universally applicable without modification; but they establish a standard from which modifications can be made when evidence of the need of exceptional treatment is presented."

"We may add that we think it is practicable to recompute at short intervals any further change in the cost of living. . . . The information furnished by our budgets indicates that changes in working-class consumption of food can be estimated with sufficient accuracy by applying with certain modifications the method employed by the Ministry of Food, that is, dividing the total consumption in the United Kingdom by the total population; and that results so obtained would require verification by an actual collection of budgets only at comparatively distant intervals. Prices are already adequately ascertained by the Ministry of Labor. Applying these methods, we have made a preliminary estimate for the date Sept. 1, 1918, and find that prices and expenditure have increased since June, 1918, so that the increase over July, 1914, was in September nearly 80 per cent, as compared with 74 per cent in June."

With respect to the "counterbalancing factors" (apart from the increase in wages), the committee state that they have come to the conclusion that these matters do not lend themselves to quantitative determination. They apply, they point out, in varying degrees, and in some cases not at all. They are of opinion that the most important of them have applied very generally, and as a whole are of high value. It must, however, be remembered, the committee state, that they are by no means permanent, that some, at any rate, are modified by attendant drawbacks, and that there are trades which in considerable measure stand outside of their influence.

In conclusion the committee draw attention to a remarkable feature in the comparison which has taken place during the war, and is still going on."

Alike in the metropolis and in the other great urban areas, they point out, it had fallen by July, 1918, to two-thirds of what it was in July, 1914. Pauperism, the committee remarks, touches only the fringe of the working population, but its extent is so largely affected, directly and indirectly, by the industrial situation that it has always been rightly regarded as one of the best available indications of the general state of the country.

FRANCE'S POLICY TO NEW CITIZENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—M. Mirman, Commissioner of the French Republic at Metz, has issued a proclamation to the "Germans who remain in Lorraine" which has been placarded on the walls of Metz and other towns in the district.

This proclamation states that France only accepts the homage of those who love her. He is sure, the Commissioner states, that those who are addressing will love France when morally regenerated by the healthful use of liberty, they have become capable of understanding her and worthy to do so. Nevertheless, he says, he rejects their hypocritical acclamations of the present, in the name of France, and would have preferred a sad silence.

He asks only one thing of them, respect for France and her laws; anyone causing any disturbance to law and order will be punished. Those who behave well in any way, but if they should be they would receive his protection in the name of the Republic. No one, he continues, need feel any anxiety because they have shown their joy at the passing successes of their fatherland in the past or their sorrow at her present definite disasters. France, however, still serves the law; in the pride of victory she does not forget—and this law imposes a duty upon her not to forget—the crimes of which her children have been the victims. Those among the people whom he is addressing who have only applauded these crimes will not be prosecuted; if they see the moral obligation into which they have been led, France pities them and leaves them to their remorse, and if they do not yet understand she leaves them disdainfully to their business. For those, however, who have taken part in some crime it is a different matter.

All sale of objects belonging to French or allied subjects, effected without their consent, is declared null; objects acquired in this way must be restored to the proprietor or his representative within 24 hours. After that time the person keeping such objects will have proceedings taken against him for theft; the proprietor's rights to damages are reserved. All persons found guilty after a proper and regular inquiry of cruelty toward a French person or an ally, especially in the case of a wounded man, a prisoner or a "civil évacué" will be arrested and punished in conformity with the law. "This would be justice."

All officials are to remain at their posts, the proclamation states, until such time as it may be decided otherwise. All public services must be maintained and those at the head of them will be held responsible for this. "Anarchy is a hideous caricature of liberty," the proclamation states in conclusion. "With the imperative condition that they should be exercised in orderly fashion all working-class liberties are guaranteed."

WAR IN THE EAST STILL CONTINUES

Cracow Professor Declares Germany Has Not Given Up the Struggle With Poland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PARIS, France.—In an interview in the Matin, M. Stronski, a Cracow professor and a deputy of the Diet of Galicia, describes some of the scenes he witnessed in Lemberg just before his departure. The armistice might have been concluded on all fronts, he said, but all the same in the East the war was going on. Germany had been obliged to lay down her arms so far as France and her allies were concerned, but she had not given up the struggle against her eastern neighbor, Poland. She was, in fact, carrying on a double offensive against that country, in Posen, which she wished at all costs to retain within the limits of the empire, and in Galicia, where by an act of treachery she was trying to weaken the forces of the Polish nation. M. Stronski said that from Oct. 15 they had heard that the Austrian High Command was grouping together the soldiers of Ukrainian nationality in the barracks of Lemberg. A fortnight later their troops, which had been organized by German and Austrian officers, invaded all the public buildings. The German Ukrainians numbered about 6000 men, while the Poles had only a detachment of 64. Thus the capital of Galicia was soon in the hands of the enemy and that day was marked by a reign of terror. Passers-by were shot down in the streets, detachments entered the newspaper offices and destroyed the contents with hand grenades, while others burst into private dwellings and sacked the collections and libraries of several of the professors of Lemberg.

Things seemed desperate, M. Stronski said, when one of the most extraordinary events of the war occurred. Looking out he saw the wings of the Siemkiewicz-Lycoë bristling with bayonets, and firing was begun at the Ukrainian troops in the street, who retired in disorder. These were the 64 Polish soldiers who, refusing to yield, had decided to retake the city. Toward midday they made a sortie and succeeded in reaching a depot of arms where there were 2000 rifles with ammunition. This meant victory, and in two hours the 2000 rifles had been distributed among the civil population. Men, boys and young girls took these guns and, M. Stronski declared, they knew how to use them. In a few days the Poles were masters of half the city and there was a regular fighting front across the city. Such was the situation in Lemberg on Nov. 10 when M. Stronski decided to leave for Paris, making the first part of his journey in an aeroplane.

Describing his experiences in Vienna, the professor declared that instead of the despair, anarchy, and wrath which he expected to find in that city, Vienna was gay. The cinemas and theaters were in full swing, the trams which before the armistice had almost ceased running, now went on till late at night. Cabs and motors had reappeared, and the shops were displaying luxuries which had for some time past been hidden in the back premises. His conversation with politicians and deputies confirmed the impression made by the city. The inhabitants were pleased and declared with a disconcerting insouciance that they had come well out of the business. They maintained that as Austria-Hungary no longer existed, no one in the monarchy could pay for the war. The men made jokes, the ladies were ordering new dresses, and the theaters were announcing fresh programs, M. Stronski declared.

Caution was necessary, he said, for behind that gayety lay a deep political intention. For the moment they meant, by all means, upheavals, a republic, division of power, to avoid paying the enormous cost of the war, but as soon as the peace treaty was signed they would demand the union of the whole German race. "Tomorrow, we shall be a block of 89,000,000 inhabitants," M. Koenig, a Viennese financial authority, had declared. "Our economic recovery will be easy and will surprise the world, and politically we shall represent a force upon which it will be difficult for any coalition to impose."

Jordan Marsh Company
Our Permanent Guarantees

—We Guarantee the price of everything we sell to be as low as, and in many instances lower than, the same article can be bought elsewhere in New England.

—We Guarantee the quality and values of our merchandise in every case to be fully as good as, and in many instances better than, can be found in any other New England store.

NOTE: These guarantees are not new—they are as old as the business itself. Our care in applying them is as scrupulous as it is possible to make it. If, as sometimes happens in spite of the utmost care, a case occurs which has eluded our vigilance, we would thank you to call our attention to same, and the necessary correction will be immediately made.

Jordan Marsh Company
Boston, Mass.

its will." M. Stronski declared that the conclusion he drew was that the Austria-Germans had not renounced either the struggle, or force, or economic supremacy. All that the fall of dynasties meant to them was the suppression of barriers which for traditional reasons separated their different states. If he drew special attention to events in Poland it was because it was only there for the moment that visible manifestations of the German struggle for expansion could be seen.

The "Ostmarkverein" (the Association of Eastern Merchants) had not laid down its arms, M. Stronski declared. It had induced the Berlin Government to send troops into Posen, provoked a rising in Galicia, and was carrying on propaganda in Vienna. This was only the prelude to a re-encounter of activity, possibly pacifist, but none the less dangerous, which would begin on the other fronts the day German unity should be assured. In spite of the victory, M. Stronski insisted it must be remembered that there was a German danger which had its source in Berlin as well as in Munich and Vienna. They must fight that danger, he said finally, and think of the moment when the new European frontiers would be drawn on the map.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLANS IN INDIANA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana.—A new woman suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the State of Indiana is to be introduced in the present session of the Legislature. It strikes the word "male" from the present Constitution and also strikes out the provisions enabling aliens who have declared their intention to become citizens to vote. If the proposed amendment is finally approved by the people, men and women will vote on the same terms and both must be citizens. The amendment offered in 1917 and now withdrawn would have provided somewhat different qualifications for women voters than those applying to men.

A bill is also to be introduced at the present session, which would give women in Indiana the right to vote for President of the United States. Taking the election of state and county judges out of politics is proposed in a bill introduced in the House at the request of the Indiana State Bar Association.

GREATER AIRCRAFT ACTIVITY ADVISED

Senator Chamberlain Insists on Definite Program Which Will Utilize Modern Processes—Federal Department Is Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Although nothing is being done by the government at present to promote aircraft activity, most of the war contracts having been canceled and nothing having been done to take advantage of the possibilities of the aeroplane in civil life, except in such a limited way as has been undertaken by the Post Office Department, it is understood that constructive legislation along these lines is soon to be introduced in Congress. The recent publication of the detailed aircraft report of the British Government has brought the matter clearly to the attention of many public men who feel that the United States should not neglect her opportunities in this field.

Senator Chamberlain, whose stand on national preparedness has always been pronounced, has taken up the championship of a constructive air program. "The control of the air," Senator Chamberlain said, "will unquestionably be the decisive factor should there ever be war again. The United States ought to profit by the experiences of the war with Germany and formulate a constructive program accordingly. We ought to continue to manufacture airplanes in reasonable quantities, but more than all, we should endeavor to develop mechanical flight so as to be able, should the emergency arise, to achieve and maintain control of the air. I do not think this country should endeavor to keep up an air program to the extent aimed at while we were at war, but development in aeronautics, more than in all other natural sciences bearing an intimate relationship to national defense, is absolutely essential."

"The air problem in the future seems to rest on efficient coordination. It is for this reason that we, speaking for a majority of the members of the Senate Military Affairs Committee, recommended a unification of effort, and still urge such a policy. I doubt whether the country is quite prepared at the moment to profit by the mistakes made during the last two years,

but the necessity exists, nevertheless. What I would like to see would be the creation of a separate air bureau, or department, if you please, whose head shall sit in the Cabinet, along with the secretaries of war and navy."

"The future of aeronautics in America is such that, in order for the country to get the maximum results, a central authority, working out a definite constructive policy, is needed, and this authority, to my mind, is even now as important, if not more important, than that of either the army or the navy."

"I believe that eventually aviation will have a great commercial future. How soon is a question, but, judged from the observations I have made during the nine years I have been in the Senate, rapid progress should be made. I remember going out to Ft. Myer in 1909 or 1910 to watch the Wrights, I believe, undertake some of their pioneer flights. The machine was crude and the handling unskillful as compared with the battleplane flights and maneuvering of today, and on that occasion the weather was the controlling factor in making a short flight. The science has developed to a point now that adverse weather conditions are no longer an obstacle, and I believe that, if we give the proper encouragement, other adverse features with which the aeronautical engineers are contending today will be overcome."

"As much of the trouble we experienced in getting ready to fight Germany was due to the lack of preparation, so failure to consider now in an instructive fashion the whole aviation problem—military, naval, postal and commercial—will mean trouble in the future."

BETTER TRAIN SERVICE ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The restoration of the overland limited train, operating between San Francisco and Chicago, to its former standard of equipment, schedule of time and service is asked of the Railroad Administration by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. In its communication to the United States Railroad Administration, pointing out the necessity of better passenger service between this part of the Pacific Coast and the interior, the chamber quotes William G. McAdoo, former Director-General of the Railroads, as follows: "Whatever inconveniences may have resulted to civilian travelers are due entirely to war conditions, and are in no way related to the fact that the railroads were under government control."

SHIPPERS PROTEST CABLE CENSORSHIP

Commerce Hindered, It Is Said, by Continued Restrictions of International Exchange

POUGHKEEPSIE, New York.—Continued censorship of the cables is working incalculable harm to American commerce, according to Dr. E. E. Pratt, a member of the committee of communications of the Council on Foreign Relations of New York in the course of an address before the Poughkeepsie Chamber of Commerce. He was formerly chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. A fair question to put to the highest government officials, he said, would be exactly why the commerce of the United States should be burdened and restricted by an indiscriminate censorship that assists our competitors and handicaps our own trade.

"The whole matter is shrouded in impenetrable mystery, and no explanations can be obtained of delays and failures to deliver cables," he added. "We are told the cable censorship must be continued because the United States has entered into an agreement with the allied nations to keep the censorship in operation until after the signing of the treaty of peace. This agreement, however, does not apply to the use of private codes."

He declared Secretaries Daniels and Redfield, Postmaster-General Burleson, War Trade Board representatives and other officials had recently assured Mark O. Prentiss, manager of the Council of Foreign Relations, that they would do everything in their power to lift the censorship, but that nothing had yet been done.

RECEPTION TO SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BOSTON, Massachusetts.—At Liberty Hall on Boston Common next Sunday afternoon, from 4 to 6 o'clock, the second of the series of receptions to the returning men by the Mayor's committee for the reception of returning soldiers, sailors and marines, will take place. Mayor Peters has invited Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, and Alexander Whiteside to welcome the men home with him. After the reception at Liberty Hall, the men will be entertained at the Boston Army and Navy Canteen.

1851 Jordan Marsh Company 1919

BOSTON, MASS.

Our 68th Birthday Sale

Bulletin of Bargains on Sale Friday

Birthday Sale prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

1 Gray Squirrel Coats, worth 450.00 200.00	Cotton Filled Puffs, full bed size, worth 3.75 each 2.00	Women's Silk and Serge Dresses, worth 10.95 to 12.50 8.75	Whisk Brooms, worth 28c 25c
Hudson Seal Cape Coats, worth 450.00 200.00	Full Size Bed Sets, worth 7.50 6.25	Women's French Linen Dresses, worth 10.95 to 12.50 8.75	Spot Lifter, powder and liquid, worth 60c 50c
1 Mink Plain Coats, worth 500.00 250.00	Full Size Bed Sets, worth 7.50 6.25	Women's French Linen Dresses, worth 10.95 to 12.50 8.75	Spence Sticks, worth 30c 25c
1 Jay Mink Plain Coats, worth 200.00 75.00	Misses Serge Dresses, worth 30.00 15.00	Men's Business Suits, worth 35.00 27.50	Persian Mahal Rug, size 10.1x12.10, worth 200.00 140.00
1 Hudson Seal Cape Coats, worth 150.00 40.00	Misses Serge Dresses, worth 30.00 15.00	Men's Overcoats, worth 50.00 40.00	Royal Kermanshah Rug, size 10x12.5, worth 350.00 250.00
1 Kolsky Plain Cape, worth 200.00 75.00	Misses Sport Dresses, several styles, worth 2.00 to 3.00 1.25	Men's Storm Coats, detachable wool linings, worth 40.00 30.00	One Lot Mosal Rugs, average size 10.0x12.0, worth 150.00 100.00
1 Large Natural Skunk Cape, worth 125.00 100.00	Misses Sport Dresses, several styles, worth 2.00 to 3.00 1.25	Men's Storm Coats, detachable wool linings, worth 40.00 30.00	Chinese Rug, size 11.0x18, worth 150.00 100.00
1 Black Lyza Cape, worth 225.00 125.00	Misses Sport Dresses, several styles, worth 2.00 to 3.00 1.25	Men's Storm Coats, detachable wool linings, worth 40.00 30.00	One Lot Mosal Rugs, average size 10.0x12.0, worth 150.00 100.00
1 Black Casual Coat, skunk collar and cuffs, worth 250.00 100.00	Misses Sport Dresses, several styles, worth 2.00 to 3.00 1.25	Men's Storm Coats, detachable wool linings, worth 40.00 30.00	Chinese Rug, size 11.0x18, worth 150.00 100.00
1 Natural Hair Seal Coat, Hudson seal, worth 250.00 100.00	Misses Sport Dresses, several styles, worth 2.00 to 3.00 1.25	Men's Storm Coats, detachable wool linings, worth 40.00 30.00	One Lot Mosal Rugs, average size 10.0x12.0, worth 150.00 100.00
1 Natural Hair Seal Coat, Hudson seal, worth 250.00 100.00	Misses Sport Dresses, several styles, worth 2.00 to 3.00 1.25	Men's Storm Coats, detachable wool linings, worth 40.00 30.00	Chinese Rug, size 11.0x18, worth 150.00 100.00
1 Natural Hair Seal Coat, Hudson seal, worth 250.00 100.00	Misses Sport Dresses, several styles, worth 2.00 to 3.00 1.25	Men's Storm Coats, detachable wool linings, worth 40.00 30.00	One Lot Mosal Rugs, average size 10.0x12.0, worth 150.00 100.00
1 Natural Hair Seal Coat, Hudson seal, worth 250.00 100.00	Misses Sport Dresses, several styles, worth 2.00 to 3.00 1.25	Men's Storm Coats, detachable wool linings, worth 40.00 30.00	Chinese Rug, size 11.0x18, worth 150.00 100.00
1 Natural Hair Seal Coat, Hudson seal, worth 250.00 100.00	Misses Sport Dresses, several styles, worth 2.00 to 3.00 1.25	Men's Storm Coats, detachable wool linings, worth 40.00 30.00	One Lot Mosal Rugs, average size 10.0x12.0, worth 150.00 100.00
1 Natural Hair Seal Coat, Hudson seal, worth 250.00 100.00	Misses Sport Dresses, several styles, worth 2.00 to 3.00 1.25	Men's Storm Coats, detachable wool linings, worth 40.00 30.00	Chinese Rug, size 11.0x18, worth 150.00 100.00
1 Natural Hair Seal Coat, Hudson seal, worth 250.00 100.00	Misses Sport Dresses, several styles, worth 2.00 to 3.00 1.25	Men's Storm Coats, detachable wool linings, worth 40.00 30.00	One Lot Mosal Rugs, average size 10.0x12.0, worth 150.00 100.00
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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

NEW CORPORATE FINANCING BIG

Believed There Will Be Many New Loans for Expansion and Development Purposes, and Maturing Securities Are Large

NEW YORK, New York.—The next four months will witness the greatest era in corporate financing this country has ever seen. In addition to many new loans for expansion and development purposes, an unusually large amount of financing will have to be done to take care of maturing securities. From Feb. 1 to June 30, 1919, securities falling due amount to \$763,157,700. February maturities of \$333,157,700 have practically all been provided for without any strain on the market. Fortunately, the largest item, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½ per cent notes, contained a convertible feature so attractive that nearly all the issue will be converted. Another large item due in February, Bethlehem Steel Company two-year 5 per cent notes for \$48,950,000, was provided for early last year by sale of 7 per cent notes.

Ability of the market to absorb new securities of late has surprised those most closely associated with the work, and has been particularly gratifying to bankers, because much financing was done under unfavorable circumstances due to government loans. In every case the latter were given a clear field, and patriotically aided to the limit by men whose general business is to float private loans.

Much of the success in placing new issues is attributed to the education of American investors incidental to Liberty Loan campaigns. Before the war, the number of American investors in securities was limited to about 300,000 persons. Now many of the 20,000,000 Liberty Loan purchasers are joining the ranks of permanent corporate bond buyers and it is expected that the list will continue to grow after the Victory Loan is an incident of the past.

It is only recently that American bankers realized how extensive is the domestic investment field, and despite the fact that at the moment there is a dull spell in the general bond market, they are laying plans for an extensive sale of American securities, not only in the United States, but also in several European and South American countries.

The fact is not overlooked that before the war, England, France, Holland and Germany, and Russia too, were fertile fields for the sale of American securities, most of which were turned back to the United States during hostilities. After peace is finally consummated, it may not take long to again develop these territories, and make them a potent source for the absorption of new, as well as old, securities.

RAILROAD STOCKS IN GOOD DEMAND

Very irregular price movements characterized yesterday's trading on the New York Stock Exchange. Early weakness and uncertainty were followed at midday by a sudden display of strength, and some good net gains were recorded for the session. St. Paul had a spectacular rise but lost much of it, closing with a gain of 1½. Southern Pacific and Reading had good gains but lost most of them, closing with net fractional advances. Baltimore and Ohio closed with a net gain of 2½. Union Pacific 1½, Texas & Pacific 1½, Canadian Pacific 1½. Marine preferred 2½, and Gulf 1½. The Boston market closed fractionally higher.

REDUCTIONS IN PRICES OF FABRICS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The American Manufacturing Company has taken a leading part in trying to bring about a readjustment in the cotton goods market by a 20 per cent cut in prices. The company has introduced something of an innovation by notifying its customers they would be protected against price decline. This step will be effected by billing at prevailing quotations on the day of invoice rather than on the day of sale. The new price schedule shows radical declines from recent high levels, as shown in the following (cents per yard):

	New Price	High Price
Black muslin	21	28
Flannel	21	25
Flannel	21	25
Shirting fabric	17½	24
Tricking	24	42
Striped flannel	17½	24
Print cloth	10½	15½

The new price lists which have appeared cover goods to be made rather than material now in stock. The steps taken by the Amoskeag in revising its price list will do much toward breaking the deadlock existing between manufacturers and jobbers. The latter have been unwilling to order goods with the uncertainty of subsequent price reductions in prospect.

CHICAGO BOARD

Reported by C. E. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.					Russian Sigs	56	58
Corn	Open	High	Low	Close	Thames	60	61
Jan.	1.22½	1.23½	1.21	1.22½	Sapulpa Ref	7	7¼
Feb.	1.22½	1.23½	1.21	1.22½	Sesquahol Oil	5½	5¾
Mar.	1.22½	1.23½	1.21	1.22½	Sinclair Gulf	25	23½
Apr.	1.24½	1.27½	1.24	1.25	Standard Motor	7½	8½
May	1.22½	1.24½	1.21	1.23½	Stanton	1½	1½
June	1.22½	1.23½	1.21	1.22½	Submarine Boat	11	11½
July	1.22½	1.23½	1.21	1.22½	Swift	24	24½
Oct.	1.22½	1.23½	1.21	1.22½	United Motors	33½	36
Jan.	62½	63½	62	62½	Unit Verde Ext	32½	32½
Feb.	63½	64½	62	62½	U. S. Steam	6	6
Mar.	62½	63½	62	62½	Victoria	2½	2½
Apr.	64	65	62½	63½	Wright Martin	31	33½
May	61½	62½	60½	61½			
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Oct.							
Jan.	44.50	44.25	41.50				
Feb.	39.60	39.75	39.25	39.60			
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Jan.	23.17	23.07	22.17½				
Feb.	23.20	23.45	23.17	23.42			
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Modernizing the Furniture

The daughter of the family is often the first to discover that the furnishings of the home have suddenly fallen quite behind the times, and that certain fresh touches are needed to give them a modern air. After a round of visits to the homes and studios of her various friends, she realizes that the marks left by a family of growing children are decidedly apparent, while the style of decorations and furniture seems sadly old-fashioned. At exactly this point in her discovery, anyone who happened to enter the living room might find her standing in the doorway, head tilted on one side, eyes half shut, regarding the apartment with what may be termed a constructively critical survey. After a succession of such moments and a series of visits to shops where really beautiful things are sold, and to homes which have been successfully furnished, it is safe to say that certain revolutionary measures, in the nature of interior decoration, will be taking shape.

If it be the consensus of opinion that the furniture is too good to be disposed of, the ambitious member may rejoice in the fact that alterations in the matter of color and outline are still open to her. Hand-painted furniture is so much in vogue nowadays that the plans for the home's furnishings will probably include at least one room done in this style.

Much has been said about hand-painted bedroom sets, but their attractiveness is so marked that the subject is constantly broadening. Because one has never felt expert in designing, she need not consider herself incompetent to decorate her furniture, provided she is sure that she has plenty of patience to keep on with her work until it is well done. The design may be a small part of the work, if desired, for one need not make original patterns, with such attractive stenciled varieties available.

When one has an assortment of odd pieces of furniture, which, for utility's sake, the home-maker has to put in the same room, the most obvious means of harmonizing the array is by painting them all a new color, to match their surroundings. Or, when one has discovered that the lines of a certain piece can be improved considerably by the removal of certain ornate embellishments, a little sawing, followed by several coats of paint, will effect surprising results. When the home decorator considers her furniture carefully, she will often find that there are many possibilities which have never occurred to her before. Aside from the fact that painted furniture is effective in almost any room, it is practical from several viewpoints. It can be kept fresh quite easily.

One girl's bureau was designed on rather ugly, top-heavy lines, because it had a wide border of wood over the mirror, which was attached to the side supports. In addition to this, it had a narrow shelf, fastened directly under the mirror, which was clumsy-looking and greatly in the way, when using the bureau. She finally realized that, by turning the dresser on its side and sawing across the two narrow side supports, which were only about two inches thick, she would remove the top border automatically. By cutting at a point about six inches from the top of the supports, a better line was carried out than would have resulted had she cut flush with the mirror. From the back of the bureau, she removed the screws which held the shelf in place, with the result that the piece was completely transformed into a neat, Colonial style of dresser, a real addition to the room. The next step was to change the light oak finish into the white that she had long wanted, and she set about her task with determination to do it thoroughly.

Knowing that it would be necessary to remove every trace of varnish before attempting to apply her paint, and since she had no commercial paint-remover available, she scrubbed the bureau with very hot water, to which a generous amount of household ammonia had been added, using a stiff scouring brush for the purpose. As the water became chiled, she replenished it with a fresh supply, since hot water is far more effective than warm for removing varnish. She worked in the kitchen on linoleum, with plenty of dry cloths ready to catch the surplus water; but, if one can work out of doors, of course it is much easier, besides being a better medium for drying the furniture after the bath. When the piece was quite dry, she applied the first coat of paint with a medium-sized brush, working rapidly and evenly over the entire surface. As it is important to keep the paint fairly thin, in order to insure a smooth surface, a supply of turpentine for this purpose was kept available during the process. When the first coat was applied, the furniture was protected from dust until the surface had thoroughly dried. (A day is usually enough for hard drying.) A second, and then a third, coat followed at intervals, until the work was perfectly satisfactory. Greatly encouraged at the result of her attempt, she painted the other articles of furniture which were part of her bedroom's furnishings. When this work was complete, she worked out a simple, effective flower design for the center of the second drawer and a smaller variation of it for the back of the rocking chair, table top and desk; then she cut the pattern, in a piece of waxed cardboard, to be used as a stencil. The colors used in the design were selected to match the draperies and rug, the predominating note of these accessories being emphasized throughout. The application of the pattern was the most fascinating part of the work and required considerably less time than the preparation of the furniture.

One exceptionally pretty bedroom

set was painted a soft ivory tone, and was decorated with quaint, old-fashioned baskets, brimming over with bright flowers, which were placed in the middle of the bureau front and on the head and foot of each of the two beds which were part of the set. A one-quarter inch band of glossy black was used to outline the furniture, and the wooden knobs which served as handles on the drawers were finished each with a tiny disk of black to match. The touch of jet on the ivory is singularly ornamental, besides making it very trim. The young woman who decorated her set in this fashion painted the floor a brilliant black, by using the paint with which automobiles are ordinarily finished. The contrast of the ivory furniture, against the black floor, gave the room just the smart appearance which she was trying to obtain. The curtains were of a soft cream, the draperies, which were flowered, were prominently rose-hued to match the flowered baskets; and as the room faced the north and was therefore a trifle cold, an adjustable shade of rose chintz was selected to replace the regular white one.

French gray is also much in vogue for painted furniture, and pretty effects may be obtained by working designs of old blue with a border of the same to outline it. Rose is always attractive in combination with gray, if selected in a shade which is not too strong. A well-known shop in New York City shows hand-painted furniture in lavender, mauve and shades of blue and green, in addition to the regular styles of white, ivory and gray.

One lovely dining room set was painted in apple green, with a one-inch border of white, with baskets of tiny flowers placed upon the white border at the corners and in the center of the larger pieces. A Welsh dresser, or open sideboard, on which the china or simple pieces of old silver are displayed, is a charmingly simple addition to the dining room. Old Windsor and old-fashioned cane or rush-bottomed chairs are the most appropriate to use with the Welsh dresser.

Some New Families of Climbing Roses

There are no friendlier flowers than the climbing roses, few with which it is such a joy to be on intimate terms. No home, however humble, is really complete unless a climbing rose ramble over the side of the house or climbs a trellis by the doorstep. If the garden maker has room enough available, dozens of different climbers may be grown, and they will give the keenest satisfaction.

It is a pity that most amateurs know but little about the different varieties. If it happens that they order a climbing rose, they usually specify a Crimson Rambler, as a matter of course. Now the Crimson Rambler is the rose of yesterday. It is surpassed by scores of newer kinds, some of them quite as brilliant, and most of them having a much cleaner habit.

How many amateurs know the American Pillar rose, even by name? Yet this is a climber, almost without peer, at least among the single-flowered varieties. Each individual blossom is from three to four inches across, while the color is an exquisite shade of pink, with a clear white eye and a cluster of golden stamens. Being borne in great clusters, these flowers are wonderfully beautiful. The plant makes a strong, rapid growth and is exceedingly generous with its blooms. This rose, grown on a wall or even on posts, forms a most entrancing garden picture.

Among the best of the double pink climbers is Dorothy Perkins, which has become fairly well known. There is no more friendly rose. It delights to grow over the porch or to embower a garden seat. It is a lasting rose, too, and is excellent for cutting. The merits of climbing roses for cut flowers, by the way, are often overlooked. A bowl of these flowers can hardly be improved upon for a simple house decoration. Some of the flowers remain fresh a long time, when cut. Blossoms of the American Pillar keep fresh for a week or more.

If you want to grow a pink rose especially for cutting, the new climber, called Dr. W. van Fleet, is recommended. This is a handsome rose, with dainty pointed buds of unusual charm, borne on stems 12 to 18 inches long. This is as good a rose for house decoration as most of the garden roses.

A similar rose to Dorothy Perkins is Lady Gay. Both these roses are especially useful for training on fences. The writer knows of gardens which are almost surrounded by these roses, which make an excellent substitute for the more commonplace hedge.

Among the finest of the pink roses is one which is commonly catalogued as *Thousand Beauties*, being interpreted, means *Thousand Beauties*, the name by which, for obvious reasons, this rose is likely to be known in future. It is different in appearance from almost all the other climbers. The flowers are remarkably graceful and elegant, borne in most lavish profusion.

If you want a really good red rose, by all means choose *Excelsa*, which has double flowers, produced in large trusses. The colorings may be described as crimson-maroon, with scarlet tips on the petals.

Of late years there has been a tendency on the part of many persons to choose single flowers, even among the roses. There is a simple beauty about the single flowers possessed by no others, and there is no more brilliant single climber than *Hiawatha*, which is ruby-carmine in color, with a clear white eye and stamens of deepest gold. *Hiawatha* is among the finest of roses for the home garden. Even in winter it is attractive, for the flowers are succeeded by bright colored hips which



A coat in seal brown plush

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Plush Coat

PARIS, France.—The newest French coats are cut on the simplest possible lines, without belts, and hanging straight, the silhouette narrowing slightly at the bottom. The above sketch shows one of seal brown plush, with the collar, cuffs, and deep hem of mole-colored osella. When worn open, the deep collar falls nearly to the waist, at the back. It is lined with Paisley patterned silk of yellow, orange and black coloring. The whole aspect is very warm and cozy.

Silks and Skirts for Days of Sport

Judging from displays of the new silks and, also, of new spring fashions, provided early enough in the year for those who would to take advantage of them for wear at southern resorts, the separate skirt is to be a feature of the next season's clothes, particularly of that class known as sports clothes. At large silk house, an interesting exhibition of new silks and new skirts was recently held, at which a beautiful fabric, a radiant, iridescent silk, almost as light in weight as a verbal feather, was shown, made up in various attractive models. This silk, which has also blossomed forth in many of the smart shops, is a rather rough, crinkly fabric. A skirt of maize or corn-color was trimmed with straps of the reverse side of the material, and, in another made of the same silk, the inconspicuous stripe was used as a ribbon and laced through horizontal slashes. Another attractive skirt was made of figured white silk, with a broad front panel tucked horizontally, and plaited sides and back. Buttons, covered with the silk, finished off the tucks at each side.

A panel design in cherry color, on a background of white was given a new twist by reversing the design in the back, the decorative border thus forming the yoke and trailing down either side. Where the skirt was attached to the yoke in front were small pockets. A skirt of printed silk, in corn color and Nile green, had a double cluster of plaits arranged to face the same way. Another novel feature of this skirt was a diagonal fold, extending from the left side of the waistline to the hip, where a pocket was concealed, and from there to the hem in a straight line.

A skirt in a new flesh-colored silk and flesh color, by the way, bids fair to be one of the much-favored spring colorings—boasted subtly draped and plaited back panel, headed by a butterfly bow which finished a softly crushed girdle. Plaited panels of printed indestructible voile, in the back and front, lent a pleasing contrast to a skirt of the changeable green and white.

To wear with a skirt of navy blue and white printed silk, which was finished with a girdle draped in Spanish style, was a large hat, short in the back and with scooping sides. A number of other picture hats of these silks were shown, some being of the collapsible variety, thus permitting themselves to be packed away in a suitcase for week-end visits. A motor toque of red raffia and printed indestructible voile had a square of the voile trailing behind it, to be used as a scarf.

Scarfs are to be a feature of the spring wardrobe and, also, of what are known in the United States as Palm Beach fashions, so it is said; and the hat with scarf attached is

appearing in a variety of styles. It is thought that it will be very popular. It is also said that a favorite way to wear the separate scarf will not be flung carelessly around the shoulders, as so many wear it, but, rather, with the ends brought down and through the belt. A scarf of navy blue crepe, a very fine jersey, banded with plaid silk, was worn in that fashion and, with it, a soft little hat of the plaid, with a gay scarlet buckle for trimming.

These new season's silks are blossoming out in the big shops and, in many, are skirts and frocks and suits made from them. An attractive model in a delicate cream-white, which had a faint pinkish tinge, was made on plain, straight lines, the front panel being separate from the rest of the skirt at the hem, where it was fastened to the main part of the skirt on each side, by large, and beautifully pinkish white pearl buttons and loops of the silk. The broad soft belt was similarly fastened at the side.

These new silks, which have a beautifully radiant, shimmering quality and, although they look somewhat rough and heavy, are really remarkably and surprisingly light in weight, come in the most exquisite shades, soft golden yellows, lovely delicate rose pinks, blues, lavenders, orange, gray, and green, light colors, with a soft silvery sheen over all. Some are plain, others woven with jacquard stripes, still others in gay plaids, broad satiny stripes, large disks and other designs.

Marmalades From Vegetables

This past season the fruits and berries from which the housekeeper, whose preserve closet is an important part of her domain, is accustomed to concoct all sorts of delicious marmalades and preserves, largely disappeared from the market. Those whose shelves have not been so well filled as usual, because of the need of conserving sugar, may perhaps be interested in trying some of these Food Administration recipes, for such dainties, made with vegetables, in combination with such fruits as are practically always obtainable.

Apple and Tomato Conserve—One quart diced sour apples, 1 quart ripe cut tomatoes, 2 cups sugar, grated rind and juice of 1 lemon. The apples and the tomatoes should be cooked until tender, without adding any water. The sugar and lemon should next be added and the mixture cooked until it is clear. This conserve is slightly tart and is excellent with meats or with bread.

Apple and Beet Conserve—One quart diced tart apples, 1 quart diced beets, ½ cup sugar, juice of 1 lemon and chopped rind, if desired. The beets should be pared and diced and then covered with water, and allowed to cook until they are tender. The cores should be removed from the apples and the fruit diced. The apples, sugar and lemon juice should then be added to the beets, and the mixture cooked until it is clear.

Carrot and Orange Marmalade—Two cups ground carrot, juice of 2 lemons, juice and grated rind of 1 orange, 1 cup sugar. The carrots should be covered with water and cooked until tender. The rest of the ingredients should then be added and the whole cooked until it is thick and clear.

Pumpkin and Pineapple Marmalade—One cup pumpkin peeled and ground, 1 cup shredded pineapple, 2 cups sugar, 1 teaspoon ginger. The ingredients should be allowed to stand overnight in water in a granite jar, or for several hours until the juice is extracted. The juice and the rind of 1 lemon should then be added and the whole cooked until clear.

Novel Ideas in Screens

One of the newest varieties of screens is the folding panel type, which is covered with wall paper, then varnished and toned down to give it a permanent surface. These screens are now being manufactured by wall paper concerns throughout the United States, and afford a decided change from the usual styles made of silk or other materials. The idea seems new and yet it is really only because it is so old that we do not know it, for some interesting antique screens are still in existence which were made in just this way.

In selecting paper for this purpose, one may well choose from among the chintz styles, which have many designs showing birds and flowers, and Chinese patterns figured with pagodas, birds and mountains. If a good choice of paper is used, and then varnished and toned down, the screens have the appearance of genuine Spanish leather, and show the tooling and play of metallic coloring.

Another idea for an attractive screen is that of covering a frame with a beautiful old shawl, which should be displayed rather than folded away out of sight. One young woman was determined to enjoy her lovely cashmere Paisley and, after trying it draped on the wall and over furniture, it occurred to her to fit it taut over a screen. The result was charming and original, as well as decidedly practical.

The Brilliant Handkerchief

Colored handkerchiefs were never more popular than they are at the moment. Not satisfied with borders, stripes and cross-barrings of every imaginable hue, many of the handkerchiefs are of a solid color, with a plain border or narrow white hem,

Making the Details Count

The family had not been two hours in the rented cottage, before the daughter of the house had every picture down from the walls. Very unattractive walls they were, too, those of the one living room covered with a figured paper in faded pea green, blurred and marked here and there where the picture frames had rested. The entire house was anything but inviting, and was cramped and ill-arranged for genuine comfort; yet it was necessary to be in that locality for the summer, and this was the only available dwelling. So the daughter had resolved to put up with the numerous disadvantages; only one thing she insisted upon, that all the rented pictures be promptly concealed in the depths of a very deep and remote closet.

"But, my dear," said the mistress of the family, when she entered and gazed upon the bare walls, "you will never in the world be able to get those pictures back where you found them."

"What's the difference if I don't? Anyhow, the end of the summer's a long way off. Really, I couldn't have lived over night in a house which boasted that hideous dancing Spanish lady, the colored prints of Swiss and Italian scenes, and awful reproductions of Edwin Landseer, all in the one room." I tell you, I couldn't have slept," Tossing her head, she stowed away the last print in a cupboard under the stairs, slamming the door upon the disordered pile within. "Now we shall see what we shall see."

Upstairs trudged the daughter of the house, marveling at the unconcern which could prompt her relative to have left the pictures alone. We aren't having things as we would choose them this year; you needn't have heeded the walls of the cottage. Look outside. I'm sure that the blue sea and the piled-up red rocks in the foreground are lovely enough for anyone.

Being made on quite a different plan, the daughter didn't know how not to see those ugly walls; they seemed to force themselves upon her notice, as she came near. So up to the trunks she went, brought forth sundry soft brown photographs which she had packed with this exact purpose in mind, and proceeded at once to hang them in the dismantled living room, carefully working to cover the faded spots as best she might. This proceeding at an end, and other family treasures bestowed upon the table, desk and mantel shelf, the room began already to take on a more cheerful and familiar air. Then the daughter went off whistling contentedly, able to consider such trifles as her clothes to be shaken out and deposited in their appointed places, all her tennis rackets and golf sticks to be placed in their allotted nook in the hall.

Ever since, this daughter of the house has wondered exactly why it is so hard for some persons to work out color schemes and decorations which are in good taste. For a time, she fancied that she envied those who, like her own relative, can at will become oblivious to uncongenial surroundings; in a sense, such persons do have an easier time than those who are more sensitive to the fine in color and form. But, later on, she came to the conclusion that she would not alter her instincts, even if she could; for, when things were what she called "right," she managed to get so much deep pleasure from them. Instead of wishing to become unfeeling, she has turned this instinct to its best use; she has studied the little things which, to her, count for so much.

Such a sense of relief came to her just by the mere altering of the pictures in that rented house, that she began to realize what an improvement may often be achieved by the slightest change in a detail. For instance, she has a sleeping room which she finds deeply satisfactory with its cream-colored walls, amethyst carpet rug and printed linen hangings in a big pattern of cream, amethyst and soft green. For a long while, the brass candlesticks on her dressing table displayed beautifully lavender candles which toned in with the carpet; then, one day, their owner realized a lack. She needed a bit of color, to relieve and emphasize the effect of the room. At once she knew that those dressing-table candles should be orange; as soon as they were altered, the thing was perfect. What a slight change can accomplish, she thought. And she knows now that, no matter if she is often uncomfortable amid sur-

roundings which leave no impression upon their owners, she more than makes up for this in the joy afforded by making the requisite changes which are within her power. Gradually, too, her friends and relatives are coming to recognize this sense of "rightness" which the daughter of the house possesses; if only they will allow her, she may yet put it to excellent use.

Steaming Garments at Home

The problem of removing wrinkles from clothing which cannot be pressed to advantage, is a perplexing one to many women, when they shake out their crushed garments of cloth, velvet and corduroy. Quite a simple solution to this difficulty has been found by one woman who always hangs these articles on coat hangers, suspends them over the bath tub, either on the shower rack, if there is one, or on an improvised line strong enough to hold considerable weight. She then fills the tub almost full of the hottest water she can obtain, boiling, if possible,—shuts the window and door tightly and allows the garments to remain undisturbed in the steam bath for several hours. Gradually the steam, rising from the water, permeates every part of the materials, restores the pile to its original surface, and relaxes the fibers of the cloth until all the wrinkles have disappeared. Many garments may be further improved by a thorough brushing, immediately after the steaming process, in order to remove the dust which has accumulated deep into the nap of the material. Where the garments require even longer steaming, it is a good plan to arrange them the last thing at night, so that they will receive the benefit of the additional time thus allowed. It is important that the heat be kept well sealed in the room, by seeing to it that the windows and doors are tightly shut.

The Feather Fan Again

The feather fan, always a decided addition to the evening gown, is quite as popular this season as it was last. Its decorative value has gained its undisputed favor among women, for when, in a brilliant shade of American Beauty or emerald green, it is worn with a jet black evening dress, it affords a striking note of contrast. These fans are, in most cases, extremely large and full, the ostrich feathers being either curled or straight, according to individual taste.

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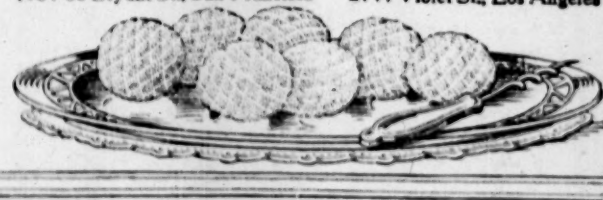
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I. W. W. PRESS OPENS RADICAL CAMPAIGN

Number of Papers Increased
Since Signing of Armistice
—Unrestrained Attacks Being
Made Upon "Master Class"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Since the signing of the armistice, the I. W. W. press has not only become more outspoken and bitter in its attempts to bring closer what it calls the "international revolt" against the "master class," but the number of papers has increased.

The chief organ of the I. W. W. in this city is The Labor Defender, published twice a month by The New York Defense Committee, with "one aim, one union, one enemy." In addition to this paper, two others have recently been started. One, The Class Struggle, is printed in Finnish, the other, The Industrialist, is in Russian.

Other I. W. W. papers include: The New Solidarity, La Nueva Solidaridad (Spanish), A Felsabadulas (Hungarian), Golos Truzenka (Russian), Il Nuovo Proletario (Italian), all published in Chicago, Illinois, at the same address; The Seattle Defense Bulletin, Seattle, Washington, and The California Defense Bulletin, San Francisco, California.

There are now branches of the I. W. W. in New York City, Baltimore, Maryland; Chicago, Illinois; Denver, Colorado; Detroit, Michigan; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Oakland, California; Paterson, New Jersey; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Portland, Oregon; San Francisco, California; Salt Lake City, Utah; Sioux City, Iowa; Springfield, Massachusetts, and Superior, Wisconsin.

These papers do not hesitate to support the Russian Bolsheviks. "Hands off the Workers' Republic of Russia," declares The Labor Defender, the name of which has now been changed to The Rebel Worker. Progress of what the paper calls the class struggle against capitalism is summarized under this heading: "The International Revolt." Various items of interest to the I. W. W. members are listed under the title, "News from the American Slave Market."

"The time has come," says the paper, "to drop the defensive and go back to the good old I. W. W. doctrine of offensive tactics—offensive to the masters and to all their tools, including the lickspittle editors, smug-voiced preachers and vote-hunting politicians. We must take the offensive and keep it up until the workers rebel, drive the master class out of existence, force everybody to work for a living, and allow no one to exploit another man's toil."

The limits to which such papers are going in their attempts to increase membership in the I. W. W., and to persuade the members to give a day's pay to help get the convicted I. W. W. members out of jail, so that they may help in the movement toward revolution, may be judged by the following excerpts from a recent number of The Rebel Worker:

"After reading the colorless collection of words which 'our' President handed out to Congress the day before he sailed for Europe," etc.

"The fake Italian Labor Mission touring this country at the expense and in the interest of the capitalist government of Italy, is meeting with a warm reception wherever it goes, the Italian workers having organized a widespread movement to show these fellows what their fellow workers think of them for having betrayed their class."

"The general massacre by the Bolsheviks, as heralded broadcast by the capitalist papers, turned out to be a general release of political prisoners, even those opposed to the Bolsheviks. Of course, the faithful capitalist newspapers suppressed the latter item as not being fit to print."

"All fellow workers who can possibly do so are urged to get jobs with the Submarine Boat Corporation, or the Federal Shipbuilding Corporation, both at Port Newark, New Jersey. There is a fine field for organization here, as discontent is general in the two yards. Also, all colored fellow workers should get in on this at once. Employment is practically certain for anyone who applies."

"Slimy Gompers has denoted elected himself and an inner circle of his crooks and cronies to represent American labor at the International Labor Conference."

"The Gompers crew is striving to check the movement of an independent labor party. If they realized how futile it is for the workers to try to effect an industrial change by political means, they would sit back complacently and watch the scheme go on the rocks."

"The Rebel Worker claims that three new local unions of the I. W. W. have recently been organized here. An appeal for subscribers, issued by Frederick A. Blossom, says in part:

"The employers of labor are preparing to take from the workers the meager gains they have made during the war and break down the organized labor movement. The workers, more awake than heretofore to their rights and their power, will resist to the utmost."

SHOE STRIKE THREATENED

Haverhill, Massachusetts—Members of the Shoe Workers Protective Union at a mass meeting on Wednesday night voted in favor of calling a general strike if any more manufacturers decide to operate their factories under an arbitration contract with the Boot and Shoe Workers Union. This would affect 5000 shoe workers or half of the number employed in the 63 factories here. Speakers charged that Protective Union members had been locked out of some factories.

PROSPECT SHAFT IN IDAHO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

"Better go up to Frozen Gale camp and take a look," responded the mining man to the artist's query respecting some pictorial detail of mines and mining ways. Furnished with notes to a mill manager and a camp foreman there came a trolley trip down a great valley whose compassing mountain ranges marked the shores of the inland sea in whose bed dry for uncounted aeologic ages, the foundations of cities are now laid. Over a lake in whose waters were reflected mountain peaks odd thousands of feet above the water. Then, picking up the eastbound express on a transcontinental road, came a short rail trip eastward close to the foot of yet more mountains. Just when it seemed for the closing in of the mountains about it the trail could go no farther, one left it at a mountain town so compactly held in a pocket of the hills with a river tumultuously roaring down one side that its only possible future growth seemed to be perpendicular. The next morning came a journey on a heavily loaded wagon over a trail that steadily climbed.

Sometimes along a fair road, sometimes on a mere ledge on the hillside, the horses stressed against their collars quietly as if on the smoothest macadam on a level plain. The driver, unworried, but not careless, hopefully whistled a gospel hymn of the elchies, always getting stuck on the same bar, and cheerfully starting again, with his off wheels within six inches of a thousand feet of nothing.

Presently the camp, with cook-house and bunkhouse, and sundry shacks and tents, and the mill. The mill, rawly red and towering, was perched on the mountain side, its outer angles supported on framed timbers of a quite giddy height, above a noisy stream whose fume-directed waters ran through it. Beneath it was a small mountain of grayish white pulverized rock, the dump, fast filling the space between the under side of the mill and the steep below.

Centering at the mill, overhead was a cobweb of wire cables proceeding from tunnels and shafts scattered all over the hillside. On these gilded swiftly to the mill loaded buckets, automatically dumping their rock contents and returning for another load. In the mill, under the tutelage of its manager came a long period of looking, questioning, ocular illustration and explanation of the mechanic mystery of stamps, screens, washers, vanners, vibrating tables, and concentrators, and their resultant, the concentrate, from the raw ore, ready for shipment by the carload to the distant smelter.

"I'm going over the other side of the gulch to look at the new prospect shaft," remarked the mill foreman. "Like to go along?" "Of course."

So, upon the fume, the great box-like structure of heavy lumber, held together with bolted timbers, carrying water, sinuously extending over the mountain side for miles, the artist followed the foreman. Sometimes the fume was carried on brackets around the corner of a bluff three or four hundred feet in the air. Though his pencil was a-crank in his fingers, and his other hand fingered the sketchbook in his side pocket he might not stop to use, there was little the artist could do save follow his guide as bidden.

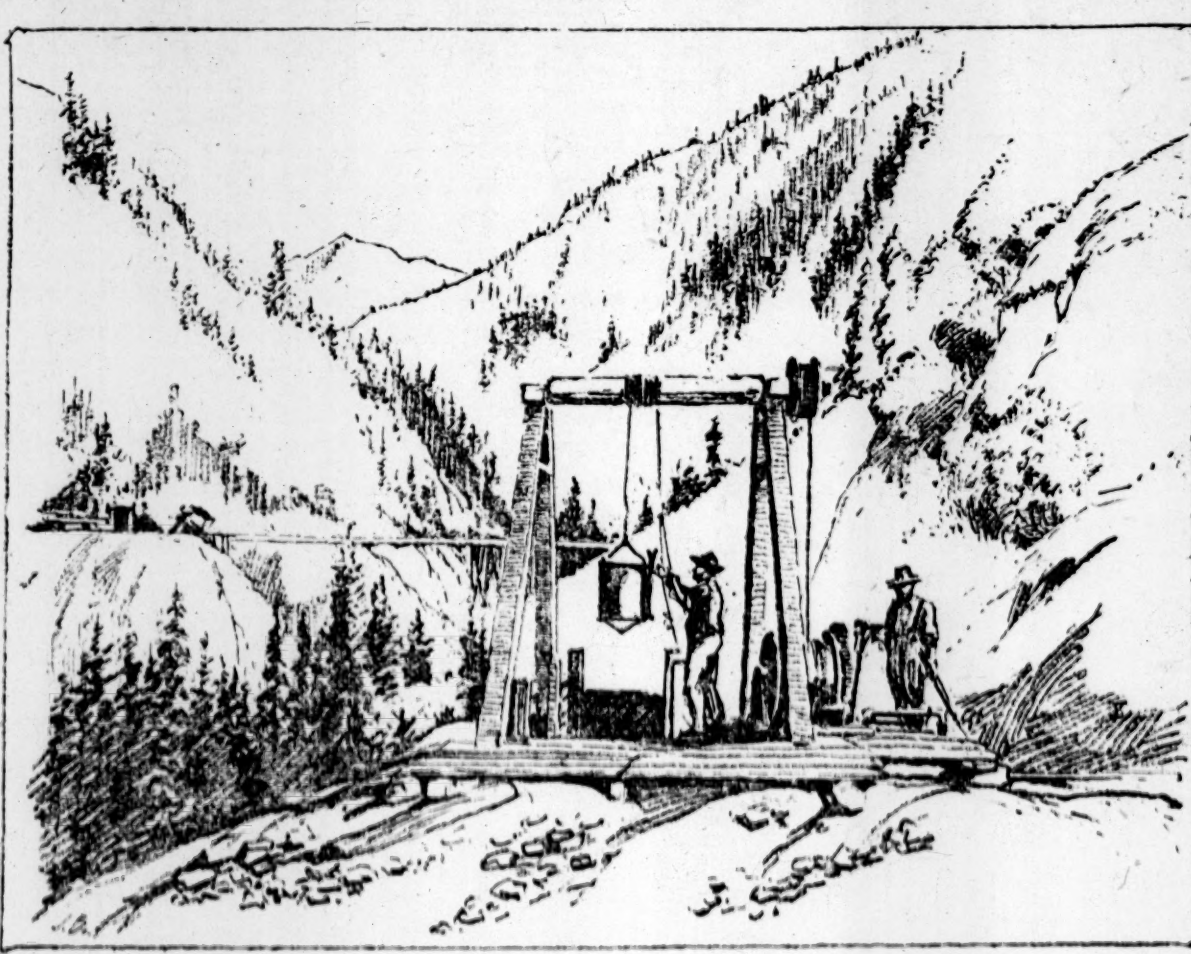
A mile walk, and there was passed the mouth of a tunnel, where overall-clad men every leisurely while ran on an iron car on a narrow rail track to



On the Dump

the timber-supported end, and tipped its contents to add to the growing dump below, startlingly white against the dark hillside. Beyond this the fume crossed the gulch on a trestle whose upright timbers equaled twice over in height the pine trees rooted far below. Coming to this point, one had at least the solid hillside on one hand, whatever might be the depth on the other. Here was merely empty space on both sides. The man ahead stopped, looked back and laughed. "Look up and ahead," he admonished the timorous one. "The fume'll be there when you set your feet down."

A little further, and here was the prospect shaft. New hewn timber, a framed, furnished the hoisting derrick, whose winding drum and donkey winch close by derived their operating steam from a boiler on the hillside fed with wood from the convenient forest. True, joints in the steam pipe would not have passed inspection of a McPherson or a McAndrew, and there were hissing leaks in the vicinity of pet cocks and gauges, and the cylinder of the donkey engine indubitably needed new lagging. Nevertheless, the iron bucket every regular while came up full from the timbered shaft, from swung to one side, and a lever twitched, added a fresh quota to the growing dump. A dump of some kind,



The Prospect Shaft

seemed to go with almost any sort of mining operation. When there wasn't a dump there were tailings, finely pulverized rock, refuse from mills, discharged, washed or dumped into mountain streams made clouded and milky turbid with them though normally crystal clear.

Near by was an extemporized blacksmith forge, the forge bed held within a square of logs butted into the hillside, as also were the timbers supporting bellows and tackle. A pile of



The Mountain Smithy

drills on the forge bed waited sharpening. Loose rock below having been all cleaned up, while the men below went to drilling preparatory to putting in the "chuck" which should break down more rock, the which man and bucket-tender reverted to alternative duty as drill smith and bellows tender respectively.

After the location of the ledge and claim by the original discoverer, the prospect shaft or a tunnel is usually the next step in the development of a mine. Sometimes one, often two or three or more are needed, sunk or driven upon the ledge, to show the depth, width, course, and mineral content of the ore body. These points, in conjunction with frequent assays of the material taken out, determine whether or no the product of the prospective mine may be shipped for reduction at a profit, or whether the erection of a concentrating mill or a smelter on the spot is indicated. Quite the reverse may be shown. In that case an abandoned shaft gradually caves and fills as the head timbers decay. Or, if it is a tunnel, it is no longer time before the wrens, wherever there is loose soil and thoughtfully provided nesting places, and daytime roosts amid the overhead timbers, and the small wild animals shelter in its depths. With abandoned shafts and tunnel alike, the kindly growth of alder, aspen, willow and hardhack, with lesser vegetation, wherever there is least soil and moisture, quickly masks and reclothes the scar of experiment and trespass on the face of primal nature.

NEW YORK GARMENT MAKERS' STRIKE ENDS

NEW YORK, New York—Ending of the three months' strike of 55,000 garment workers engaged in making men's and boys' clothing, and the granting of a 44-hour week were announced on Thursday at the headquarters of the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America. The question of increased wages for the men's clothing workers, both sides agreed, should be held in abeyance pending the result of an inquiry by a skilled investigator. These strikers will return to work on Monday. Settlement of the controversy was effected by a conference committee, representing the war policies board of the United States Department of Labor and the manufacturers and employees. The conference urged the adoption of the eight-hour day with Saturday half-holiday by the men's and boys' clothing manufacturers through the country. These industries employ about 250,000 workers.

TEACHERS ARE TAKEN BACK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
HONOLULU, Hawaii—Former public school teachers who are now in the military service are to be given their positions again after they are discharged from the army. Owing to a shortage of teachers throughout the territory, those in the army will be taken back as soon as possible. A few teachers continue to arrive from the mainland, but not enough to supply the present needs of the department.

SCHOOL GARDEN ARMY IS RALLIED

Need for Increased Food Production in the United States Is Emphasized as Important, in Peace as Well as in War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to Administration officials, if food was the most important factor in the world situation when the United States entered the war, it is still the most important factor as peace comes, for the war ends with a great part of the world depending upon the United States for its supplies, and this condition will continue for a number of years.

Although the strict regulations concerning the use of foodstuffs in this country have been relaxed, the agencies of the government having to do with food production are even more energetic than they have been in the past. In the effort to bring about greater production, the school garden army is well organized. It is through the young people in the schools that it is hoped food production may be largely increased this year. This is the message of Herbert C. Hoover to the school garden army:

"The work that you have done during the past months of war has been no small contribution to the great cause of humanity. The actual food produced in your gardens was of material help by making possible a saving of staple foods available for export to our men abroad and the Allies, thus giving them just that much more of the food so vital to them. The growing of supplies for local use was also a definite assistance in relieving the strain upon our railroads. The example set by you in your undertaking has stimulated and inspired others to produce where they had not produced before. It would be a matter of regret if this work should not go on. America's food obligation to the stricken countries is great, and affords no less an opportunity to help than during the past season."

Two school garden conventions of national interest were held in December, one in Washington and the other in Baltimore. The former was attended by the regional and state directors of the United States School Garden Army, who represented every part of the country. This conference brought from Secretary Lane of the Interior Department the definite statement that he looked to the Bureau of Education to give garden instruction a definite place in the school program of the country, and that he considered it an important item in the reconstruction work that is demanded by the conditions resulting from the termination of the war.

P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, in discussing the financial return to be expected from the supervised home or school garden, said that in three Southern cities the average had been better than \$50 for each child, and the highest yield per acre had been \$750. Definite data also was submitted showing the relative values of supervised and unsupervised gardens. In New Hampshire, for instance, 95 per cent of the supervised gardens were successful, while in cities and towns where pupils were simply urged to plant home gardens and were not followed up, only 55 per cent succeeded. Maine reported that for \$200 expended in the State for supervision, a return of \$150,000 was recorded in vegetables grown upon land that otherwise would not have been cultivated. Memphis, Tennessee, had 20,000 war gardens in and near that city.

At the Baltimore meeting, C. H. Popenoe, of the Bureau of Entomology, besought the cooperation of the ever-increasing army of school gardeners in his branch of the government work.

"The problem that you men and women have before you in working with millions of children is one of the most interesting that has come under my observation during the war," said Dr. Fairchild, of the Bureau of Foreign Plant Introduction, addressing the meeting. "It ought to be the concern of every teacher as to what the child

gets out of his dinner pail. Education stops in too many schools when the dinner bell rings."

He expressed the hope that hundreds of recruits might be drawn from boys in home and school gardens, who could be taught to cross new varieties of vegetables with American types. While it would not be possible to supply foreign plants upon individual request, he said that they could be sent to garden directors and supervisors for school use.

TEXAS TO BUILD MANY HIGHWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

AUSTIN, Texas—What is certain to prove a large factor in the absorption of surplus labor freed by the demobilization of the fighting forces and war industries is the ambitious program of road building now getting actively under way in Texas. The State Highway Department, during the less than two years of its existence, has been precluded heretofore from the carrying through of large projects, owing to war conditions and the difficulty of obtaining materials, but its plans are all made for the early inauguration of construction on a large scale. The truth is, according to George Duren, state highway engineer, that more work has been done in this State during the last six months than in any other part of the country.

Mr. Duren remarked that of the 390 projects throughout the State which have the sanction of his department and will be carried through under its supervision, he is advised that practically all are ready to be taken up actively in the immediate future. The counties are voting unprecedentedly large bond issues for road building, in order to avail themselves of state and federal aid. The 390 undertakings referred to involve an expenditure of nearly \$30,000,000 of federal, state and local money. This work is all embraced in the building of state highways. Money spent for county roads will be additional.

The Highway Department has an income of something over \$1,000,000 a year (and the counties a like sum) from registration fees of motor vehicles, and there is available about \$4,000,000 of government funds for expenditure during the coming months.

POSTMASTERS TO AID NEW LABOR BUREAUX

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—Three labor bureaux are to be established in Montreal immediately by the government of the Province of Quebec. This arrangement was decided upon at a conference of representatives of the federal and provincial governments. Through these offices, civilian labor will be handled and returned soldiers will be taken care of and helped to secure civil occupations. It was also decided to open similar bureaux in Quebec, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe and other towns.

These bureaux will not complete the operating organization, but every postmaster in the province will be placed in the status of a bureau representative, and supplied with forms and particulars so that in the more remote localities service may be obtained by those wishing work. The officials and staff placed in charge of these offices will be carried upon the provincial pay roll, except one representative of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment in each bureau, who will be an employee of the Federal Ministry. "This soldiers' representative is to be himself a returned soldier, and his duties will consist in meeting all returned soldiers applying for positions and giving him what help is needed in order that he may again settle down in civil life."

MILLERS COMPLAIN OF WHEAT RULING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Situated in a great wheat country and with millions of bushels of grain in the elevators, St. Louis millers are complaining of a great wheat scarcity. The discontent of the millers here because of inability

to get grain, while elevators are filled with it, has caused a strong protest to the Food Administration. The millers ask that not less than 250,000 bushels of wheat be immediately delivered from the government holdings to the mills here.

For many weeks the millers here have been unable to obtain grain. The Food Administration operated early last fall in this territory and cleaned up the available supply. The millers claim that the government's purchases have, in effect, cornered the wheat supply of the country. Besides possessing all the wheat, the grain corporation has control of all the elevator space, making it extremely difficult to store wheat when it is bought. While the visible supply of wheat is tremendous in this market, on the day formal protest was made, millers were forced to bid a premium of 35 cents over the government minimum in order to get any wheat.

Elevators in St. Louis and surrounding territory are filled with wheat, all government owned, and not a bushel of this will the government release to millers for home consumption. Officials explain that the grain is being held to relieve the situation in Europe where some action is finally determined upon. In the meantime the price of flour to domestic consumers is again rising because of the premium millers are being forced to pay for wheat.

DAY-OFF-IN-SEVEN LAW IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—One day of rest out of seven must be granted to every employee in every industry if a bill to be introduced in the Legislature is passed. This is one of the matters which will be looked after by the Joint State Labor Legislation Board, representing labor organizations in general. The action of the War Labor Board and the War Industries Board, who opposed the idea of a seven-day working week, it is believed, have weight with the New Jersey legislators in establishing a six-day law.

Henry F. Hilfers, secretary-treasurer of the Joint State Labor Legislation Board, has also on his program the fact that New Jersey has no laws for the protection of miners; there are some 5000 mine workers in that section of the State where iron and zinc are produced.

Another issue calling for legislation is an extension of the school law to provide that each child who has employment and who is over 14 years old or under 18 shall receive at least eight hours a week schooling. A bill covering this will be presented to the Legislature, and as it has the endorsement of the state educational authorities, it is expected the measure will be passed.

TEXTILE WORKERS DEMANDS REFUSED

LAWRENCE, Massachusetts—The Pacific Mills, employing about 10,000 textile workers, in a formal statement on Thursday refused the demands of the employees for a 48-hour week. The statement asserted that neither present business conditions nor the prospects of the immediate future justify such a reduction in the hours of labor.

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NEW FACTOR IN WAGE ADJUSTMENT

Kansas Industrial Welfare Commission Is Asked to Allow for Board of Hotel Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas—Should a waitress in a hotel dining room or a restaurant be charged the same amount for her food or for her room as a transient traveling man or even a regular boarder? That is the question being considered by the Kansas Industrial Welfare Commission, in charge of fixing the wages and hours of all women employed in industrial pursuits in this State.

A minimum wage of \$8.50 a week has been fixed by the commission as the minimum standard for all women employed in laundries and mercantile establishments. But no minimum has been fixed for the women employed in public housekeeping establishments or eating houses, and the commission has the wage question for these and women factory employees now under consideration.

The hotel men and eating-house managers show that they are paying the minimum wage allowed in other industries by furnishing food and lodging for their women employees. The managers even insist that they are paying more than the minimum wage, but in figuring this they charge the women the same rates for board and room that they charge the guests. The Industrial Welfare Commission believes that the women employees should have this service at actual cost, if it is to be figured in the wage system at all. The commission is conducting an investigation now, and may order that the full minimum wage allowed other industries be paid to women in hotels and eating houses, and then they should be allowed to eat and sleep where they please and according to their own ideas of expense, the same as the girls employed in stores and laundries.

IOWA TO LAUNCH GOOD ROADS PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DES MOINES, Iowa—That Iowa proposes to launch an effective good roads program was made plain when some 15 Iowa organizations representing every organization of importance in the State by resolution indorsed the Florida plan of good roads and took active steps to make the plan operative in this State. The organizations represented included the Greater Iowa Association, Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, Iowa Federation of Farm Bureaus, Iowa Manufacturers Association, Iowa Bankers Association, and over a dozen other commercial and industrial organizations.

The Florida plan, in brief, provides for the establishing of a system of roads to be built by bond issues, also having a contract for construction of the roads made before the bond issue is voted upon, thereby accomplishing the result of selling roads marked in plain figures.

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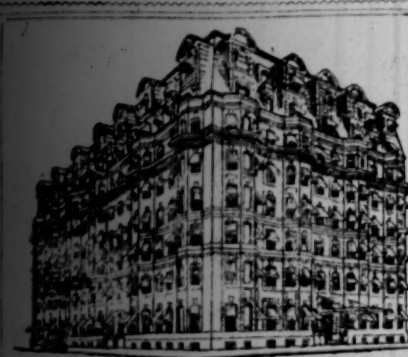
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EDUCATIONAL

MR. H. A. L. FISHER
AND THE TEACHERSBy The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Anyone who compares the speeches of the present English Minister of Education, one speech with another speech, will be rewarded by discovering a remarkable consistency between them. In no part of his subject is Mr. Fisher more admirably lucid, more sympathetic, and withal more consistent, than in his remarks upon teachers and the teaching profession.

Now that he has been able to carry out some part of his aims for bettering the conditions of that profession by a scheme of pensions having parliamentary authority, and less directly by the offer of inducements to local education authorities to adopt increased scales of salaries, it is interesting to turn back to the Minister of Education's earlier allusions to the training and work of teachers. These are recorded, amongst much other matter, in a pamphlet recently published (education reform speeches delivered by the Right Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, M. P., Clarendon Press, Oxford, price one shilling). The following three excerpts may be read almost as a continuous locution, though in point of fact they were spoken at quite different seasons and to different audiences; the first in an address to the Training College Association on Jan. 8, 1918; the second to the Lancashire Teachers Association on Sept. 29, 1917; and the third to the House of Commons, on the occasion of the Education Estimates, April 19, 1917:

"The training college does not pretend and should not pretend to turn out a finished teacher. A finished teacher implies a finished character and a finished mind, and these are the products not of extreme youth, but of the mature experience of life. All that a training college can do is to give valuable hints as to the handling of subjects and classes, to put the student into the right attitude toward his work, and to get him into the habit of thinking about his work as a whole, about its aim and its meaning. It can make him interested in his profession, not as a mere department from the art of bread winning, but as one of the great arts... of life, and the test of the success with which a training college fulfills its mission will be exactly measured by the intellectual modesty of the young men and women whom it turns out into the schools. If the products of a training college are conceit and vanity, then no matter what may be said on other parts of the account, I contend that that training college has failed. It follows from what I have said that a student who leaves the training college ought to be in a mood in which he desires to continue his course as a learner. The great secret of good teaching is the possession of a lively interest in the subject and in the pupil, but it is impossible to maintain a lively interest in the subject unless you are prepared to pursue the subject, and young people who think that because they have obtained a certificate they are entitled to close their books, wind up their intellects, and live upon the scanty accumulations of their own school period, will never make real teachers."

"One of the principal difficulties of a teacher's life consists in the absence of effective criticism. In most other callings a man is continually braced up to put out his best efforts by the keen rivalry of competitors and by the quick penalty which follows any notable remission of effort. But this proposition does not hold good to the same extent of members of the teaching profession. So long as they conduct themselves well and attain to a reasonable level of competence, they are under no external compulsion to do more than is in the bond. They are not without critics, for children are quick to distinguish the true quality of their instructors, but the criticism of the class is neither vocal nor effective and has little influence on the course of professional advancement. Then again there is a subtle source of deterioration in the mere fact that the teacher is constantly living in the society of young and undeveloped minds. If we are never criticized, never corrected, never brought into social communion with our intellectual equals or superiors, never acutely reminded of the limited span of our knowledge and experience, or directed to the great ideas of the world which surge and heave outside the quiet schoolroom life, we obviously run a great risk of becoming dry, narrow, and self-opinionated, and it is just because the profession of teaching makes full demands upon the whole nature of the individual that the individual often fails to rise to the height of his opportunities."

"In education almost everything depends upon the personal element. If the teacher is good, if he is thorough in his work, if of children, alert, understanding, sympathetic, firm and yet good-humored, success is secured. If the teacher is bad, the most costly buildings and equipment will not redeem your educational system from failure. I think we have been, on the whole, remarkably successful in the teachers whom we have obtained for our state-provided, and state-aided schools, having regard to the slender remuneration which has been offered to them. There are, of course, varieties of quality. Every teacher is not a saint. Some have no gift, others little industry, and like every other service profession, the teaching profession shelters men who have outlived their zeal and appetite for work."

But I would ask any member of this House who has a large familiarity with the working of our public elementary schools—and I know there are many such members here—to contrast his impression of our teachers today with the picture which Macaulay painted in the House of Commons in 1847 of the teachers of that day:

"The refuse of all other callings, discarded footmen, ruined pedlars, men who cannot work a sun in the rule of three, men who cannot write a common letter without flaws, men who do not know whether the earth is a sphere or a cube, men who do not know whether Jerusalem is in Asia or America."

"We must take the profession as a whole, and taking it as a whole, I am struck by the great number of industrious and devoted teachers, men and women, who work in our schools. But the average pay of the teacher is far too low. For a certificated head teacher the average salary is £176, and for a certificated assistant teacher £129, and for an uncertificated assistant teacher £88. These are the salaries for men. The salaries for women are lower, £96 for a certificated woman teacher, £85 for a certificated woman assistant teacher, £56 for an uncertificated assistant teacher, and £40 for a supplementary teacher. Now the certificated teacher is a man or a woman who enters the profession after some years of preparation for it. His skill and attainments are severely tested before he is admitted. He does not begin work until he is 21 or 22 years of age, and yet there were before the outbreak of war 42,200 certificated teachers, male and female, drawing salaries of less than £100, and 26,700 drawing salaries of less than £90 per annum. The case of the uncertificated teachers, who are persons with qualifications—is even worse. Is it to be wondered at that the profession is held in slight esteem? Is it to be wondered at that teachers in our public elementary schools find it difficult to regard themselves as members of a liberal profession, and that it is becoming more and more difficult to find recruits of the right quality in adequate numbers?"

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The University of Oxford is to be congratulated upon receiving a benefaction for the foundation of a chair of French so soon after the chair of Italian has been provided. In the case Sir Basil Zaharoff, K.B.E., is the donor. He has intimated to the vice-chancellor his desire to offer to the university the sum of £25,000 "for the establishment of a chair of French, to be called the Marshal Foch professorship of French literature, and for other purposes connected with the promotion of French studies." It is understood that a decree is to be brought forward immediately by which the university will gratefully accept this benefaction, which places French as regards endowment upon the same level as Greek and Latin. In the Taylorian Institution, Oxford is said already to possess the finest establishment of the kind for aiding the study of modern languages in England; but there is little doubt that even this institution will have to be expanded and developed in the near future.

King's College, Cambridge, has not been long in choosing her new provost. At a recent meeting of the fellows of the college, Mr. Walter Darnford, vice-provost since 1909, was elected to the higher post. He is the son of the most brilliant Oxford scholar of his year, Richard Darnford of Magdalen, one of the founders of the Union Society, and later Bishop of Chichester. The new provost was educated at Eton and King's, and for more than 20 years held a post as assistant master at the school. Upon his return to Cambridge he was elected Mayor in 1905, and he has since been a member of the governing body of Eton, and of the Teachers' Registration Council.

In recent years the Perse Grammar School at Cambridge has drawn to itself much attention owing to the new method of teaching there pursued. This was published in 1917 "The Play Way," by H. Caldwell Cook, describing his plan and practice of carrying on the studies of his class "by way of recreation." This year the collection of essays called "The New Teaching" contains a contribution by the headmaster himself (Dr. W. H. D. Rouse) on the direct method of instruction in the classics, and another essay by one of the assistant masters (Louis de Glehn) as to the teaching of modern languages.

A not unusual inference would be that the Perse School is itself of recent formation, an institution started primarily to develop these new ideas; but such a conjecture falls very wide of the mark, for the tercentenary of its opening has just been celebrated. It was founded under the will of Stephen Perse, fellow of Gonville and Caius College, and has sent out a long line of distinguished men, including Jeremy Taylor. Yet when Dr. Rouse was appointed headmaster 18 years ago, the Perse School received a new and remarkable impetus. So far from his experiments interfering with the success of the pupils, judged even according to the conventional standard of scholarships and other examination records, they carried all before them. In the three years before the war 15 scholarships and exhibitions in all subjects were won at Oxford and Cambridge, in more than one case by boys who were under the usual age for entrance. There were also obtained in this period two fellowships, two university scholarships, one chancellor's medal for classics and nine first classes in the honors schools of Oxford and Cambridge.

The celebration of the tercentenary included a commemorative service in

Caius Chapel, an address by the president of the Board of Education, and a school debate, held in the evening specially for visitors, on the relation of the League of Nations to national patriotism. In his address Mr. Fisher said that the Board of Education had always been anxious to encourage experiments in education and went on to make the interesting observation that not, possibly, a time was coming when some form of Latin would be the most convenient and common medium of conversation in the world. As for German, he said, that it must not be supposed, because the Allies had been at war with Germany, and because Germany had offended the conscience of the civilized world, that therefore it would be possible to dispense in future with all knowledge of that language. While he was anxious to see the development of French, Italian, Spanish and Russian studies in England, yet he should not like it to go out as his considered opinion that the study of German could be safely dropped. The Perse School, unlike many other ancient foundations, has no sufficient endowments, and a special effort is now being made to raise a tercentenary fund.

A committee to be known as the Officers' University and Technical Training Committee for Scotland has been appointed by the Ministry of Labor to advise the Scottish Education Department, the Board of Agriculture for Scotland, the Ministry of Pensions, and the Ministry of Labor as to what course of education and training it may be desirable to arrange for the benefit of officers and former officers of His Majesty's forces and men of like standing, particularly with a view to finding for them suitable employment after the war. It will consider any general questions arising in connection with such education and training in so far as Scotland is concerned, and when necessary it will advise individual officers as to a suitable course of training. The work of the committee will be closely associated with that of the Appointments Department of the Ministry of Labor, which has been set up in order to provide assistance and advice to officers and others requiring professional and business appointments on their return to civil life, and with the cooperation of the other departments concerned, to make the necessary arrangements for serving officers and former officers to take advantage of the courses of training available. The Appointments Department has its headquarters at Gresham House, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2. Two district offices have been set up in Scotland at Perth and Edinburgh. It is hoped that, with the advice and help of this widely representative committee, it will be possible to offer the very best counsel and facilities to officers leaving His Majesty's forces or temporarily unable to continue their naval or military service. The committee will be under the chairmanship of Sir Alfred Ewing, K. C., B. D. Sc., F. R. S., M. L. C. E., principal of Edinburgh University.

It is announced that the Nobel prize for physics, 1917, has been awarded by the Swedish Academy of Sciences to Prof. Charles G. Barkla of Edinburgh University, on account of his discoveries with regard to the characteristics of the Röntgen radiation of the elements. According to The Scotsman, Professor Barkla was educated at Liverpool Institute, University College, Liverpool, and Trinity and King's colleges, Cambridge. He was the Oliver Lodge fellow, University of Liverpool, in 1902, and Sir Oliver Lodge described Professor Barkla as his ablest student. In 1905 he was demonstrator and assistant lecturer in physics, and in 1906 he was appointed lecturer in advanced electricity. He became Wheatstone professor of physics, University of London, in 1909, and came to Edinburgh University in 1913 as professor of natural philosophy. Röntgen rays have been the chief theme of Professor Barkla's study and of his published works. He was chosen as the foreign savant to lecture on "Röntgen Radiation" to the German Physical Society congress at Vienna in September, 1912. His publications include various papers on electric waves, X-rays and secondary rays in the Transactions and Proceedings of the Royal Society, of which body he was elected a fellow in 1912. The value of the prize is about £5000.

Mrs. Gertrude Charmichael, R. A. (London), and Mrs. Dababov, M. D. (London), M. R. C. P., are appointed ordinary fellows of Bombay University. Mrs. Margjorie Maitland is appointed professor of history, Elphinstone College, Bombay. This is the first time a lady has been appointed by the Education Department to a government college.

TRAINING OF ARTISANS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—In cooperation with the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the American Museum of Natural History the New York Evening School of Industrial Art has opened a new course. Its applicants will be supplied from art schools and art industries, as the school purposes to train artisans in drawing, color and designing. Practical men and women who are instructing their special branches in the daytime will be selected to teach these courses. The school hopes to make better artists of craftsmen and better craftsmen of artists. Frequent exhibitions of the work done will be held in the Municipal Art Galleries of the Washington Irving High School. The school offers courses in book illustration, costume designing, advanced drawing, interior decoration, jewelry design, mural decoration, poster and advertising design, laws of design and textile design.

WEIGHING THE OLD
CHINESE SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The memory training of the method of education which was followed by the Chinese from the beginning of the system, in which learning by rote with practically no explanation of meaning was conspicuous to the neglect of what we properly term education, certainly as long ago as 1122 years before the Christian Era and very likely back to 2357 B. C., until the radical change was effected in 1906 A.D., was remarkably efficient in one way, the influence of which is manifest even to this day.

Every one who has been brought into personal contact with the Chinese, in any capacity which calls for the constant effort of memory, is astonished by the effectiveness of power displayed in remembering what is told them; and this efficient and most useful quality is equally conspicuous in the most learned scholar as well as in the ordinary clerk or humble workman.

It must be interpolated here that, while education was universal, at first gratuitously and later for absurdly petty fees, and always to be had for any boy whose parent chose to avail of the benefits of that public education, only a small number of the pupils—possibly 1 or 2 per cent—of those who attended the public schools, continued their studies long enough to qualify for entering the lists of those who were to compete in the higher examinations for the civil service; or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say the government service, since that service was most catholic in range, embracing the army, the navy, engineering, natural science, and the purely civil, or departmental.

Many of the young men were satisfied when they had learned enough to follow intelligently the literature that pertained exclusively to the particular trade, occupation, or profession which was to be their field of duty, and which, with the exception of the governmental, was almost invariably hereditary in their immediate family.

Now, let us stop for a moment to compare the specialization of that old Chinese education with our own more general one, and we shall doubtless find at least a few points of contact. There are several scores of thousands of ideographs (characters) in the Chinese written language; a very conservative estimate puts the number at 45,000, while others say 65,000, and practically all of them have from one to twenty different, yet not necessarily related, meanings according to the location. The precise meaning of the particular ideograph in the given combination is the same, whether it is written in the uttermost part of Manchuria, in the remotest corner of southern Yunnan, or in far-away Chinese Turkestan on the Russian border of the distant West.

But it is entirely safe to say that very few of the learned doctors who are members of the super-pedagogic Hanlin College, Peking, know all of those ideographs and their multiplicity of meanings, so intimately as to be able to use them instantly. They are divided into classes, just as are the millions of words in the great English dictionary of the Royal Society of England, for in the great Chinese dictionary of Emperor Kang-hi, A. D. 1607, there are not only purely vernacular words but many foreign and derivative ones which, at sight, puzzle even a Hanlin member.

In our ordinary conversation, we English-speaking peoples make constant use of but a very few hundred pure English words, and not many more in our correspondence. Each of a few others that are more or less technical, but the everyday vocabulary of the average, calls for only something like six or eight hundred words.

It is precisely the same (only a little more so, if the expression may be pardoned) in China. The huckster learns to read the 20 to 50 ideographs which relate closely to his trade; and this specialization runs through every walk of life, the number increasing, of course, with the dignity and range of the particular occupation and widening scope thereof.

Yet the training of the memory, which began in the public schools of China, persistently shows its influence into and all through later life; but with this enormous difference, that, when the farmer's son returns to the tilling of his fields and the disposal of his crops, his learning is concentrated upon his absolute needs, and further progress ceases. Therefore, when our writer says that education in China is surprisingly general, he usually ignores the fact of that rather peculiar specialization; and when another comments adversely (as do the majority) upon the pitiful illiteracy of the Chinese, he is probably comparing the omnivorous newspaper readers of America and Europe with the apparent absence of their congeners in the Middle Kingdom. So a writer as the latter is probably not realizing that our newspaper reader has to have at his command only the 26 letters of the Roman alphabet to enable him to decipher (but by no means necessarily to understand) every word he sees; while the rare Chinese newspaper reader usually has to be satisfied with that small part of the sheet which makes use of the few ideographs that pertain to his specialty; and inasmuch as Chinese journals are not carefully differentiated as to trades or professions, the general newspaper reader in that country was almost non-existent. Still, within reason, the reading of newspapers is now fairly general in many parts of advanced China.

When the young Chinese of the

middle and lower-middle classes first attends school, conducted along modern lines, his foreign teachers invariably comment upon his remarkable ability in committing to memory the assigned lessons; but they will, after a brief experience, note that altogether too frequently the full meaning of that which has been memorized has not been grasped, and there is often not a particle of evidence that the lesson is understood at all. Those teachers speedily detect a lack of ability to reason by deduction and this solves the puzzle; they realize that there is required from them a very precise explanation to enable the class to profit by the memorized lesson. The writer has heard Chinese students repeat word for word pages of European history, and then admit that they did not know just what part of the world the lesson referred to, or what the text was all about.

So it is in a foreign countingroom or in an industrial plant; it is often almost absurdly easy for the Chinese beginner to learn, but afterward it is to be, for a very long time, extremely difficult for him to apply, and yet, when the need to explanation has been made and repeated until really grasped, one rarely hears of a serious case of "I forgot."

In the old system of education, when the instructor had reached an admitted degree of classical study, he, if not himself qualified to do so, was in the habit of calling to his aid such masters as could give lessons in horsemanship, archery, swordsmanship, and such other esoteric subjects as were to be at the command of military men (according to Chinese standards) and were deemed essential to the full training of the competent military or naval mandarin; for "war-junks" will be found to have a conspicuous place in the old political and military history of China; and the successful candidates in the final civil service examinations had to be as thoroughly qualified to command and maneuver a fleet of battleships or to plan and execute a land campaign with his army, as to administer the economic affairs of a country or province.

We very naturally associate with public schools the idea of schoolhouses, but there were no such distinctive edifices in old China. The ordinary schools, such as were provided by the Central Government away back in the Twenty-third Century B.C. until that government discontinued its appropriations for the maintenance of public schools, were held in the private homes of the duly appointed teachers. It is true that the religious schools, the sessions of which were held in temples, provided certain apartments for this kind of work, or the priests received their pupils in their own private apartments. But "schoolhouses" were all unknown until the coming of the Protestant missionaries about a century ago. Even those advance guards of Protestant Christianity did not at once connect with their propaganda the religious-secular education which called for schoolrooms or special buildings.

However, it was naturally but a very short time until the Protestant missionaries found it desirable to teach school in something like true schoolhouses. When the Chinese statesmen, say about the year 1906 A.D., really decided to transform the system of education, and combine with the established devotion to the classics something of practicable education, it was wisely decided that the innovation should be completed by providing schoolhouses. Those earliest edifices were fashioned upon plans provided by Western teachers, and the public schoolhouses that a few leaders, Chang Chih-tung, Yuan Shih-kai and others, for examples out of a very large list, provided, were much on the order of the typical "district school" of many years ago.

China, a most American and European thought, that country, was rarely associated with the ideals of democracy; and yet in many ways has always been markedly democratic. We shall not dwell upon the political aspects of that democracy, although there is abundant evidence of it in books within the scope of which such a subject is proper. But in educational matters it would be impossible to point to a more thoroughly democratic country than was China from the time when free public education was first provided. Even the United States cannot be cited as an exception, because there has always been something like a poll tax, or a school tax upon which rested the right of a parent to avail of the benefits of the district school for his children; the charity schools are, of course, excepted. In China there was not, certainly in the older times, any such restriction, unless we assume that the trifling land tax rarely amounting to more than one-half to one per cent upon a most insignificant estimate of land valuation, was such, and even this was never so distorted in the Middle Kingdom.

It should be borne in mind, as was shown in the preceding paper, that the main reason for education in the China of centuries ago was to qualify a young man to pass the several examinations which led up to the appointment in the civil service. Every boy in the land, excepting those who belonged to the proscribed classes: physically or mentally deficient sons of notorious felons, of political exiles, actors, beggars, and a few others, could demand the privilege of entering a primary school, and from that advance to the higher grades which led eventually to the course which entitled him to enter as a candidate for the first examination for the full civil service.

There was one other group that was long time debarred from participation in the class of the established literati, although the ostracism was not officially acknowledged, and was, indeed, generally denied even by the really patriotic civilians, as well, of course, by the central government; and that group was composed of professed Christian believers who were not Roman Catholics. This statement may be contradicted by some who profess to know Chinese history for the past century; but the writer's personal experience of his own teacher's ostracism—which makes another interesting story connected with the former educational affairs of China—completely refutes that objection and supports the statement here made.

It should be noted that in China there has never been that serious obstacle to Christian propaganda which certainly does exert potent and, in a way, discouraging force in Japan. The Chinese, to be sure, did call their emperors "The Son of Heaven," but that term did not connote divine ancestry; how could it when so many of the emperors had stepped from everyday walks of life up to the imperial thrones after having dispossessed their predecessors by force of arms?

The Chinese never, as the Japanese have done for over 2000 years and still do, ascribe to the Emperor an unbroken line of descent from the gods in heaven; nor did they endue him with divine attributes or offer prayers at the imperial cenotaphs in the firm belief that the rulers, who had gone to join their divine ancestors, would hear and, if the petitions were worthy, answer them.

Yet when the Protestant missionaries began to achieve success in converting the Chinese, at first among the lower classes but soon with the powerful merchants and even among the scholars, the jealous officials falsely assured the Manchu ruler that this success, if not promptly checked, would militate seriously against the power of the throne; and they declared that if the Protestant missionaries' teaching were not proscribed, it would not be long until their converts became so numerous in the government service as to threaten the very existence of the imperial house.

Thereupon the Manchu rulers took fright and secretly gave orders that Christians should never be given "passing" marks in the lower examinations, and should be excluded rigorously from the lists of successful competitors in the higher civil service examinations, if, by accident, they were allowed to enter, which led to active appointments. It is only within a comparatively few years that this proscription was raised, but the fact that an imperial rescript was issued to the effect that converted Chinese believers in the Christian religion should no longer be debarred from full participation in the examinations and appointment, argues strongly that there had been just that invidious discrimination.

Every naturally associate with public schools the idea of schoolhouses, but there were no such distinctive edifices in old China. The ordinary schools, such as were provided by the Central Government away back in the Twenty-third Century B.C. until that government discontinued its appropriations for the maintenance of public schools, were held in the private homes of the duly appointed teachers. It is true that the religious schools, the sessions of which were held in temples, provided certain apartments for this kind of work, or the priests received their pupils in their own private apartments. But "schoolhouses" were all unknown until the coming of the Protestant missionaries about a century ago. Even those advance guards of Protestant Christianity did not at once connect with their propaganda the religious-secular education which called for schoolrooms or special buildings.

However, it was naturally but a very short time until the Protestant missionaries found it desirable to teach school in something like true schoolhouses. When the Chinese statesmen, say about the year 1906 A.D., really decided to transform the system of education, and combine with the established devotion to the classics something of practicable education, it was wisely decided that the innovation should be completed by providing schoolhouses. Those earliest edifices were fashioned upon plans provided by Western teachers, and the public schoolhouses that a few leaders, Chang Chih-tung, Yuan Shih-kai and others, for examples out of a very large list, provided, were much on the order of the typical "district school" of many years ago.

China, a most American and European thought, that country, was rarely associated with the ideals of democracy; and yet in many ways has always been markedly democratic. We shall not dwell upon the political aspects of that democracy, although there is abundant evidence of it in books within the scope of which such a subject is proper. But in educational matters it would be impossible to point to a more thoroughly democratic country than was China from the time when free public education was first provided. Even the United States cannot be cited as an exception, because there has always been something like a poll tax, or a school tax upon which rested the right of a parent to avail of the benefits of the district school for his children; the charity schools are, of course, excepted. In China there was not, certainly in the older times, any such restriction, unless we assume that the trifling land tax rarely amounting to more than one-half to one per cent upon a most insignificant estimate of land valuation, was such, and even this was never so distorted in the Middle Kingdom.

It should be borne in mind, as was shown in the preceding paper, that the main reason for education in the China of centuries ago was to qualify a young man to pass the several examinations which led up to the appointment in the civil service. Every boy in the land, excepting those who belonged to the proscribed classes: physically or mentally deficient sons of notorious felons, of political exiles, actors, beggars, and a few others, could demand the privilege of entering a primary school, and from that advance to the higher grades which led eventually to the course which entitled him to enter as a candidate for the first examination for the full civil service.

There was one other group that was long time debarred from participation in the class of the established literati, although the ostracism was not officially acknowledged, and was, indeed, generally denied even by the really patriotic civilians, as well, of course, by the central government; and that group was composed of professed Christian believers who were not Roman Catholics. This statement may be contradicted by some who profess to know Chinese history for the past century; but the writer's personal experience of his own teacher's ostracism—which makes another interesting story connected with the former educational affairs of China—completely refutes that objection and supports the statement here made.

It should be noted that in China there has never been that serious obstacle to Christian propaganda which certainly does exert potent and, in a way, discouraging force in Japan. The Chinese, to be sure, did call their emperors "The Son of Heaven," but that term did not connote divine ancestry; how could it when so many of the emperors had stepped from everyday walks of life up to the imperial thrones after having dispossessed their predecessors by force of arms?

The Chinese never, as the Japanese have done for over 2000 years and still do, ascribe to the Emperor an unbroken line of descent from the gods in heaven; nor did they endue him with divine attributes or offer prayers at the imperial cenotaphs in the firm belief that the rulers, who had gone to join their divine ancestors, would hear and, if the petitions were worthy, answer them.

Yet when the Protestant missionaries began to achieve success in converting the Chinese, at first among the lower classes but soon with the powerful merchants and even among the scholars, the jealous officials falsely assured the Manchu ruler that this success, if not promptly checked, would militate seriously against the power of the throne; and they declared that if the Protestant missionaries' teaching were not proscribed, it would not be long until their converts became so numerous in the government service as to threaten the very existence of the imperial house.

ITALIAN INDUSTRIAL
EDUCATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The coming of the end of the war brings to Italy a number of serious educational problems that have been causing much thought for many months past. The need for reform—in some cases for breaking new ground altogether—is felt in both the lower and the higher branches of education. Not only is there the problem of illiteracy to contend with, but also that of a distinct deficiency in the professions, due to inadequate educational facilities. The latter defect works adversely not alone upon the cultural life of the nation, but perhaps even more so upon its industrial and commercial possibilities. This point is strikingly brought out by Arnaldo Agnelli in a recent study upon the after-war crisis as affecting Italy in particular.

"It is suggestive," remarks the author of "La Crisi Dopo la Guerra," to make a comparison between Italy and Germany in the matter of industrial and commercial education. In 1902 Germany had the following arrangements for industrial studies: 11 universities, with students numbering 16,826; 36 secondary schools, with 8112 students; 502 elementary schools, with 24,502 pupils, and 2313 special courses, with an enrollment of 270,215. This totaled 319,755 industrial students. Take Italy's figures for similar studies 10 years later: in the universities there were 1668 attendants at the industrial engineering courses, and in the 107 industrial schools of all grades an enrollment of 21,375, a total of 23,043. The figures for commercial instruction are no less instructive; where Germany, in 1912, in six universities, 25 secondary schools and 371 elementary courses had a total of 44,400 students, Italy, in the same period, could show only 360 for its six universities and higher institutions and 41 secondary and lower-grade schools.

The author produces an even more serious array of figures, this time graded according to the number of industrial students in various countries for every 1000 inhabitants. The table is as follows:

Switzerland	114
Belgium	114
Germany	113
France	24
Italy	9.8

This table, even more than the previous two, gives a most graphic idea of Italy's backward position in a branch of education of which the nation has particular need, and in which it will have to excel if it is to provide any permanent solid basis for post-war national improvement and advancement.

"Every 10,000 inhabitants in Switzerland," comments the author, "thus has 140 pupils in industrial schools, and we have six—less than a twentieth! If we were inclined toward hasty conclusions, and statistical correlations, and if we did not know that data should be interpreted and grouped with utmost caution, this observation in itself would be enough to explain the eloquent fact that Switzerland (excluding transit) does a foreign trade five times as large as ours. Switzerland has, in fact, a trifle more than a tenth of Italy's population—3,800,000 as against our 36,000,000."

Agnelli then points out that if Italy were to attain to Switzerland's development in this respect, it would do a foreign business greater than Germany's. He points out, also, that less than a third of Italy's exports are of an industrial nature, while Switzerland's exports are three-quarters industrial products. How does Switzerland accomplish this, he asks for the reader. "Switzerland has only its men, but these are technically and commercially skilled; they are ordered, persevering, disciplined."

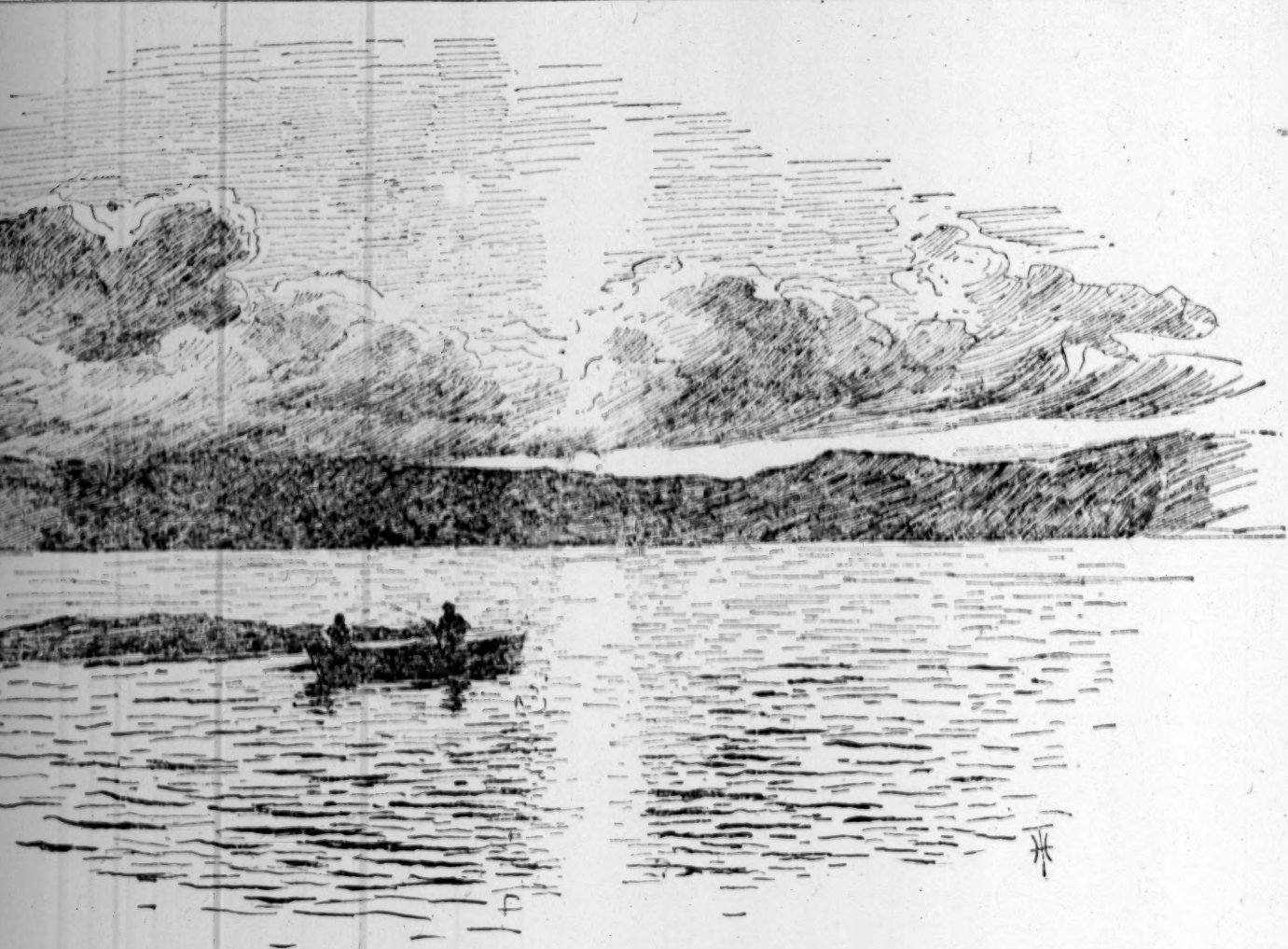
According to this, the two chief needs of post-bellum Italy are just such a broadening of technical and industrial education as he pleads for above, and a realization of the importance of Italy's natural water power. The water-power question he indicates as being closely related to the problem of reclaiming much of the land that has lain idle, either because of difficulty in working it, or lack of irrigation facilities. Here, too, productivity is greatly hindered by lack of technical knowledge. The land question is sure to come to the fore very shortly in Italy, as the population of the country will rather increase than decrease as a result of the war. This strange state of affairs the writer attributes to a cessation of emigration and a return of many emigrants. In a half century emigration has cost Italy 10,000,000 inhabitants, of which more than 2,000,000 left the country in the past five years. Now, if emigration should cease perceptibly, the country, in 35 years, could acquire a population of 50,000,000. In such circumstances the land would rise greatly in importance, and the opportunity of profiting from proper industrial and commercial education would increase proportionately.

COLLEGE REORGANIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Speaking at the Yale Club here, Aaron Phelps Stokes, secretary of Yale University, said that the times demand reorganization. "For years," he said, "colleges have gone along fearing to make a change. The war has brought a break, which makes it possible to reorganize our system. There are a number of reasons for readjustment now. First, we have a number of huge gifts; secondly, the Students Army Training Corps is at an end and the college can once more resume its normal course; thirdly, under these conditions it will be easier to make a readjustment."

THE HOME FORUM



The Sound of Jura, Scotland.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Row Out of Carsaig Bay

The special charm of the west coast of Scotland and of the islands which fringe it seems to lie in the way land and sea are mingled together. The sea runs up into the land and the capes and islands, and the points of land which are all but islands, push out into the sea, until there seems to be just as much land as there is water and just as much water as there is land. The heather grows and blossoms right down to the very edge of the rocks which are washed by the clear sea water, transparent, and, on a summer's night, phosphorescent, in a way which is quite unknown around the southern coasts.

It is a pleasant thing, on a fine summer's morning, to row out of Carsaig Bay, into the Sound of Jura, the broad waterway separating the island of Jura from the mainland, and, landing on one of the little islands where only seabirds have their habitation, to lie on the heather and watch the tide racing up the Sound.

or to look across to the hills of Jura and Scarba, and up to the mountains of Mull away to the northward, the whole scene bathed in an atmosphere which, for a combination of clearness and softness, can only be compared to that of the Greek islands.

At sunset the hills of Jura may turn that wonderful liquid purple, never seen, surely, outside of the western highlands, while behind them the sky flames and crimson until the waters of the Sound reflect the glow. The best hours of all, however, if it be midsummer, come after sunset, for then is the time to take to the boat and to row along past the quiet islands, each with its musical Gaelic name; the splash of the oars stirring the phosphorescence in the water until they seem to drop sparks of white fire. Probably a friendly-looking seal will poke his shiny wet head out of the water at intervals, like some big dog, and watch the boat and its occupants with interest.

The stillness and the solemnity of these long light evenings are wonderful. Presently the sunset glow fades out of the sky, and the hills of Jura and Scarba look dim and far away, but the light still lingers, and even if it is midnight before the boat touches the little rough stone pier in Carsaig Bay, it will not be dark, but still that half mysterious and wholly beautiful twilight of the northern summer night.

Madrid in Cervantes' Day

"Madrid in 1585 was the center of a kingdom which, to all outward seeming, was then at the height of its greatness and power. . . . Never was Spain so prolific of writers. The time of quickest growth seemed, by some curious destiny, to have coincided with a season of great unkindness. Though Philip himself did nothing to encourage either letters or art, except so far as they could be brought into the service of the church—though he is not known to have taken pleasure in any product of human wit—never was the Spanish intellect so busy as during his long reign. In letters and in art there was a spring of life of astonishing force and exuberance. It was the dawn of the golden age of Spanish literature. In poetry especially the outburst was phenomenal. The Castilian tongue, with its double resource of consonant and assonant, lends itself to rhyme with a fatal facility. Its very harshness was a snare to the true poet. In Cervantes' time, when the language had attained its highest perfection, almost every one who wrote was a rhymester who called himself a poet," Henry Edward Watts writes in his "Life and Writings of Miguel de Cervantes."

"Their multitude was so great as to be a standing joke with the wits. 'In every street four thousand poets,' writes Lope de Vega, himself the most prolific of all. To write verses was so common an art as to cease to be a mark of liberal education. Those who could hardly read, complains Suarez de Figueroa, wrote farces in rhyme. Cervantes himself, who had but a modest estimate of his own gift of poetry, ridicules the poet's ambition—the poetaster—the squadron of seven-month poets, twenty thousand strong—the useless rabble who attempt to storm the mount when they are not worthy to stand under its shade."

"Amidst this crowd of hungry bards Cervantes had to struggle for a living, as yet unconscious of his true powers, and with scanty help from any friend or patron. He may claim to be the first man of letters who attempted to live by his pen. Every other great writer of the period had some preface, or private source of revenue. Many were ecclesiastics; others were courtiers; all depended on some other means of life than literature. A public, in the modern sense of the word, there was none. The patron was a necessary appendage of the author; and at this period of his life we do not hear of Cervantes having any special patrons. For an original genius of independent spirit the prospect was gloomy. The publisher, as we know

him, did not exist. There were booksellers, but readers were few and editions limited. There was no general law of copyright even for Spain. To make any kind of livelihood by writing, in such a society as that of Madrid, was about as desperate an undertaking as the most romantic imagination could conceive. Madrid had only been made the capital since 1561, the unhappy choice of Philip II. Though designated 'the only Court'—La Corte—it was far from popular as a residence of the nobility. Of commerce or of industry there was none. More than one city in the provinces excelled Madrid in population, in wealth, and in splendor and gaiety of life."

A Gardener of Kent

Hengest is a gardener of Kent whom I first met when amber was lingering in the maple leaves of a long past autumn. He looks as if he might have conquered worlds; in fact, he has chosen to conquer the individualities of flowers and to leave no Roman peace amongst them. . . . Standing hardly six feet high, he looks a great rather than a big man. He bends—he has been bending all his life—with a graceful stoop that also expresses craft and eagerness to move, as of a runner crouching at the start. His hair and beard are furze-brushes; the large, quiet eyes are like sweet birds hiding therein. His chest is so ample that to see him walking reminds me of the verse: "The mountains skipped like rams, and the little hills like lambs." Yet he has spent all that part of life which he cares to talk about in growing columbines and wisteria, in providing for sweet-williams and tear-roses. His gardening always seems an infinite condensation. . . . Alexander the Great listening to music, or Caesar playing at love, would not give a more perfect picture of repose than Hengest watering the tender Malabar nut or culling garden seeds on a choice August evening. With his great eyes, too, he is something of a natural poet. Yet I think the magnificent "overhanging firmament," the white immobile or flying clouds, and the glorious paths of sun and moon, impress him very lightly. I could never persuade him to take such delight in the silver and gold of a summer twilight as he obviously takes in pruning jessamine late in March, turning his back upon a league of awful woods set amidst delicate fields. Notwithstanding, he will talk of simple garden things and of his own countryside, with a sort of dignified, intimate knowledge, as if verily he were Groom of the Stole to Nature's self. I have sometimes made far-off and, as it were, purposely ill-aimed hints, that flowers were rather small deer for a man of his style. His replies are worthy of a Hengest who is content to be called "Ichabod Larkin, Florist"—with the letters all reversed by the hamlet artist, who has never realized that d becomes b when printed from a block. I gather that his subtle trafficking in trifles was originally of deliberate choice, and that the Hengest lies buried alive under the coat of Ichabod Larkin, as if it had had a tiny parchment label with a sonorous name tied to it, like the roses in the garden.

"He speaks of a garden as of a microcosm, laughing to scorn the outsiders who count one flower like another. No two flowers are alike. Out of this knowledge he has gained a kind of charity toward flowers, and (I might say) a reverent humility. He has come to me, wringing his hands, to announce that a certain beautiful dahlia was proud and would not "listen" to him. Even as to weeds, he early taught me the variety of their opposition, from the deep-rooted dock to which deliberate siege must be laid, to the speedwells that wage a guerrilla warfare, and the traveler's joy that with its gallant flowers and plummy fruit is like the cavalry of the weeds. —From "Rose Acre Papers," by Edward Thomas.

The Campagna

"The Campagna differs greatly on the two sides of the Tiber; and it is hard to say which, for the rider, has the greater charm. The half-dozen rides you may take from Porta San Giovanni possess the perfection of traditional Roman interest and lead you through a far-strewn wilderness of ruins." Henry James writes in "Italian Hours."

"The landscape here has two great features; close before you on one side is the long, gentle swell of the Alban Hills, deeply, fantastically blue in some weathers, and marbled with the vague white masses of their scattered towns and villas. It would be difficult to draw the hard figure to a softer curve than that with which the heights sweep from Albano to the plain; this a perfect example of the classic beauty of line in the Italian landscape—that beauty, which, when it fills the background of a picture, makes us look in the foreground for a broken column couched upon flowers and a shepherd piping to dancing nymphs. At your side, constantly, you have the broken line of the Claudian Aqueduct, carrying its broad arches far away into the plain. The meadows along which it lies are not the smoothest in the world for a gallop, but there is no pleasure greater than to wander near it. It stands knee-deep in the flower-strewn grass, and its rugged piers are strewn with ivy as the columns of a church are draped for a festa. Every archway is a picture, massively framed, of the distance beyond, of the snow-tipped Sabines and lonely Soracte. As the spring advances the whole Campagna smiles and waves with flowers; but I think they never nowhere more rank and lovely than in the shifting shadows of the aqueduct. . . . It is a great neighborhood of ruins, many of which, it must be confessed, you have applauded in many an album. But station a peasant with sheepskin coat and bandaged legs in the shadow of a tower best known to drawing-room art and scatter a dozen coats on the mound above him, and the picture has a charm which has not yet been sketched away."

"The other quarter of the Campagna has wider fields and smoother turf, and perhaps a greater number of delightful rides; the earth is rounder and there are fewer pitfalls and ditches. The land for the most part lies higher and catches more wind, and the grass is here and there for long stretches as smooth and level as a carpet. You have no Alban Mountains before you, but you have in the distance the waving ridge of the nearer Apennines, and west of them, along the Tiber, the long seaward level of deep-colored fields, deepening as they recede to the blue and purple of the sea itself. Beyond them, of a very clear day, you may see the glitter of the Mediterranean."

"I must not forget, however, that it is not for way-side effects that one rides away behind St. Peter's, but for the strong sense of wandering over boundless space, of seeing great classic lines of landscape, of watching them dispose themselves into pictures so full of 'style' that you can think of no painter who deserves to have you admit that they suggest him—hardly knowing whether it is better pleasure to gallop far and drink deep of air and grassy distance, and the whole delicious opportunity, or to walk and pause and linger, and try to grasp some ineffable memory of sky and color and outline. Your pace can hardly help falling into a contemplative measure at the time . . . when the winter begins palpably to soften and quicken. Far out on the Campagna, early in February, you feel the first vague earthly emanations, which in a few weeks come wandering into the heart of the city and throbbing through the close, dark streets. Springtime in Rome is an immensely poetic affair; but you must stand often far out in the ancient waste, between grass and sky, to measure its deep, full, steadily accelerated rhythm. The winter has an incontestable beauty, and is preeminently the time of color—the time when it is so affect-

tion, but homely verity, to talk about the purple tone of the atmosphere. As February comes and goes your purple is streaked with green and the rich, dark bloom of the distance begins to lose its intensity. . . . As the weeks go on the flowers multiply, and the deep blues and purples of the hills, turning to azure and violet, creep higher toward the narrowing snow-line of the Sabines."

"It is detail and ornament that vary from month to month, from week to week even, and make your returns to the same places a constant feast of unexpectedness; but the great essential features of the prospect preserve through the year the same impressive serenity. Soracte, be it January or May, rises from its blue horizon like an island from the sea, and with an elegance of contour which no mood of the year can deepen or diminish. You know it well; you have seen it often in the mellow backgrounds of Claude; and it has such an irresistibly classic, academic air that while you look at it you begin to take your saddle for a faded old arm-chair in a palace gallery. A month's rides in different directions will show you a dozen prime Claudes. After I had seen them all I went pliously to the Doria gallery to refresh my memory of its two famous specimens, and to enjoy to the utmost their delightful air of reference to something that had become a part of my personal experience. Delightful it certainly is to feel the common element in one's own sensibility and that of a genius whom that element has helped to do great things. Claude must have haunted the very places of one's personal preference and adjusted their undulations to his splendid scheme of romance, his view of the poetry of life. He was familiar with aspects in which there was not a single uncomprising line. I saw a few days ago a small finished sketch from his hand, in the possession of an American artist, which was almost startling in its clear reflection of forms unaltered by the two centuries that have dimmed and cracked the paint and canvas."

An American Indian Song

(Abanaki)

Come, my beloved, let us go up that shining mountain, and sit together on that shining mountain; there we will watch the Sun go down in beauty from that shining place. There we will sit, till the Night Traveler arises in beauty about the shining mountain; we will watch him as he climbs the beautiful skies. We will also watch the little Stars following their chief. We will also watch the Northern Lights playing their game of ball in their cold, glistening country. There we will sit, on the beautiful mountain, and listen to the Thunder beating his drum. We will see the great Whirlwind race with the Squall. There we will sit, until all creatures drowse. There we will hear the great Owl sing his usual song: "Go-to-sleep-all," and see all animals obey his call. There we will sit in beauty on the mountain, and watch the small Stars in their sleepless flight. . . . —Translated by John Reade.

Some Men Are Like That

Browne owned a dog. It was just a common or garden dog, but it refused to stop in the garden, partly because it had no garden in which to stop (Browne lived in a bachelor's flat), but mainly for the reason that it loved to be near Browne. Browne said, every night before he went to bed, he made it a point of duty to see that Ajax was curled up snugly in his basket near the umbrella stand in the hall, and that he, Browne, never awoke during the night or in the morning without finding Ajax camping on his bed, or under his bed, or by the side of his bed. Ajax seemed to love his master. I do not know why, any more than I know why my dog loves me. I sometimes imagine that neither of us is worthy of their love. I think Browne loved Ajax in a mild sort of way, but not in the way Ajax loves him. For instance, I do not think Browne would leave his cozy bed in the middle of the night, and lie down on the floor of the hall beside the basket of Ajax, just because he loved Ajax. Not only would he not do such a thing, but I am convinced he would not even think of doing it. Some men are like that. It isn't exactly selfishness, it isn't ordinary thoughtlessness, it is—of course, I do not mean to say that I would sleep on the floor of the hall just to be near my dog. In fact, the situation does not arise. My dog has no basket. From his puppyhood, he established his sleeping quarters on the foot-end of my bed, and I couldn't show my love for him by sleeping on the floor of the hall, even if I wanted to. But it was different with Browne; he had an opportunity of showing reciprocal love for Ajax, an opportunity which I fear he neglected. However, that was his own affair. From "Drifting (With Browne)," by Byers Fletcher.

A Jovial Comrade

The sea is a jovial comrade: He laughs wherever he goes: His merriment shines in the dimpling lines That wrinkle his hale repose: He lays himself down at the feet of the sun, And shakes all over with glee: And the broad-backed billows fall faint on the shore In the mirth of the mighty sea. —Bayard Taylor.

Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT GOES without saying that the only one who progresses is the one who wants to progress. Not the one who prays lukewarmly for advancement, but he who is prepared to sacrifice more and more steadily the lust of the eyes and the pride of life to the gaining of the supreme treasure of spiritual understanding.

Granted, then, that the beginner in Christian Science wants to grow spiritually, what shall he do first? Part with vagueness, emotionalism, and discouragement. Vague general desires to be better, fervid, undefined aspirations accomplish nothing. Habits of definite, precise, clear-cut thinking must be formed, in order to begin to work scientifically. One may have so dim and confused an idea of what constitutes his habitual mental processes, that he needs, on occasion, to pull up short, and examine, from an impartial, impersonal standpoint, the undercurrent of his thought. Just what is the character of his thinking? There may be no great hate, no serious trouble, no terrible fear, yet the habitual quality of his thought may, unknown to himself almost, be characterized by anxiety, trivial worries, vague resentment. He may discover that he is waiting for some great future injury to forgive, and meanwhile neglecting the daily opportunity to heal minor resentments. But the only practical, definite thing he can do today is, not to forgive theoretically some terrific future wrong, but, from moment to moment, refuse to hold resentment toward persons, things, or conditions. It is growth, if the little daily vexations, the tiny trials of temper and patience, can be met with tranquility and peace.

Considering, again, his temperamental make-up—always impersonally, without vanity or condemnation—he may discover that on the one hand he has a great desire to be kind, and on the other is doing nothing at all to heal a lifelong habit of losing things. He cannot afford, however, to feel satisfied with his efforts to be kind, and to ignore his propensity for losing things. It may be a small crime, but that quality of thought that goes through life complacently losing, is certainly not the quality that reflects the accuracy, precision, and alertness of divine Mind. This possibly mild offense against spiritual law is still an offense, and must be regarded as such, and healed.

After becoming awake to the necessity of thinking in a definite way, the worker be discouraged if his faults are not overcome in a day—in a year? No, there is never a moment's cause for the student of Christian Science to indulge in depression. If he accepts as fact the teaching of Christian Science that God is good, that God is Love, that man is His child, and the object of His tender care, then what is there ever to be dejected about? He must realize that growth in understanding and proving Christian Science comes, as in other matters, by degrees. He can no more humanly will to rise to the heights of spiritual demonstration at the beginning of his battle with the world, the flesh, and evil, than can the child commencing piano lessons say, "I will give a concert." He must learn to accumulate treasures of patience, and resolutely refuse to waste time and energy in discouragement. If he continues to love and cling to the truth, he cannot help but progress. His mistakes will become fewer, and his steps will grow more secure.

At some period of his career the disciple may, very likely, open a door of his thought to this argument of error: "Of what use are you in the world? Are you doing anything important? Why, indeed, do you exist?" The supreme answer to this is, in the words of the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science: "Matter cannot change the eternal fact that man exists because God exists." (Science and Health, p. 544.) Ah! what a comforting, reassuring message Christian Science brings! It teaches that the dissatisfaction, unrest, and bewilderment in regard to one's rightful place and work is healed, as sickness is healed, by turning away from the false, material clamorings of the problem, to Principle, by ceasing to be so absorbed in what one may, or may not be doing, and by fixing one's attention on the divine activities, on what God is, on what God is doing for His image and likeness, man. A man's place in the world, his work, his special sphere of usefulness is unfolded to him, not by giving much human thought to his situation, but by meditating upon, from an increasingly purified standpoint, the perfect, ceaseless action of divine Mind.

It is not, after all, the true Christian finds, a question of improving one's character, of making a mortal into an immortal, but of laying off false concepts, of recognizing the true and the real. All human efforts for advancement simply pave the way for the light to enter. The patient, continual effort in well doing, the definite applications of the Golden Rule, show the unreality of material obstructions and reveal the presence of the Christ. Truth, where matter seemed to be. It is when one apprehends, ever so faintly, that there is no mortal self that progress has really begun. He then ceases to reason in the following confused manner: "God and His idea, man, are perfect, coexistent somewhere—not exactly here—and here am I, a mortal." He begins to realize in his heart, "God is here. God is all being, there is no other consciousness. The only I there is, is God. Man, as His idea, is necessarily present in

Mind, and this idea, this divine image of Mind, is the only real self I can ever know."

This recognition of what and where the I, the only Ego, is, brings healing and gives a perfect basis for infinite progression. The complete letting go of mortal self, and the acceptance of God as the only Ego, the only source of action and volition, brings relaxation, freedom, light-heartedness, humbleness, divinely ordered activity.

Lucy Larcom's Sponsor

Mrs. James T. Fields, wife of Whittier's publisher, in a little volume on the poet, speaks of his predisposition to think well of the work of others and the joy it gave him to bring authors of real talent before the public before they had received general recognition. "This was especially the case with one of our best beloved New England writers, Lucy Larcom." Mrs. Fields writes, "As early as 1853 he wrote a letter to his publisher introducing her work to his notice. 'I enclose,' he says, 'what I regard as a very unique and beautiful little book in MS. I don't wish to take my opinion, but the first leisure hour these have read it, and am sure they will decide that it is exactly the thing for publication. . . . The little prose poems are unlike anything in our literature, and remind me of the German writer Lessing. They are equally adapted to young and old. . . . The author, Lucy Larcom, of Beverly, is a novice in writing and book-making, and with no ambition to appear in print, and were I not perfectly certain that her little collection is worthy of type, I would be the last to encourage her to take even this small step to publicity. Read 'The Impression of Rain-drops,' 'The Steamboat and Niagara,' 'The Laughing Water,' 'My Father's House,' etc."

"In writing to ask some consideration for the manuscript of an unknown lady during this year, he adds: 'I ought to have sent to you about this lady's MS. long ago, but the fact is, I hate to bother you with such matters. I am more and more impressed with the Christian tolerance and patience of publishers, beset as you are with legions of clamorous authors, male and female. I should think you would hate the very sight of one of these importunate. After all, Fields, let us own the truth: writing folks are bores. How few of us (let them say what they will of our genius) have any common sense! I take it that it is the Providential business of authors and publishers to torment each other.'"

Ascending Rounds

All common things, each day's events That with the day begin and end. Our pleasures and our pains are round. Are rounds by which we may ascend. —Longfellow.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1919

EDITORIALS

The War Not Yet Over

GERMANY, as an armed enemy of civilization, has abjectly surrendered. Stripped of her military power, occupied by the nations she would have crushed, no longer a terror to her neighbors, though scarcely less an object of horror, as, in her suppliant, complaining attitude, begging for mercy which she refused to give, she is an object of contempt, Germany today crouches before the world, defeated, but unrepentant and unreformed. And who can say that she is not crouching for a spring, at some more opportune and convenient time?

France apprehends this. President Wilson, in his address to the "peril of France," in his speech to the French Senate on Monday, placed emphasis on this apprehension. Addressing the President of the Republic, who had touched upon the subject, he said: "There is a new awakened world; it is not ahead of us, but around us. It knows that its dearest interests are involved in its standing together for a common purpose. It knows that the peril of France, if it continues, will be the peril of the world. It knows that not only France must organize against this peril, but that the world must organize against it."

But how much about this peril does the world know? how much about it does the United States know? how deep is the realization of it by either? Military Germany, autocratic Germany, inhuman Germany was but the expression of a German concept; military, autocratic, inhuman Germany has been vanquished, but is there in sight any evidence to prove that the concept it has cherished has been destroyed or abandoned? None. Physically, Germany has been vanquished; mentally, Germany is unconquered; given opportunity, she can no more be trusted than a torpid serpent warmed into renewed vitality at a friendly hearth.

An article in the current Outlook, of New York, by Ernest Hamlin Abbott, with the title, "Have the Germans Won the War?" is to the point. Unless the American people appreciate, it contends, the fact that the professors, engineers, mechanics, school teachers, tradesmen, and laborers of Germany, after devastating and frequently ruining town, city, and country in France and Belgium, were left free to march home to a fresh and beautiful Germany, possibly unconvinced of the Allies' victory, even persuaded that Germany was still invincible and free to do the same thing again, there is great danger in the present situation.

It is suggested that the American people are "going to sleep" to the real situation; every sense of the German atrocities, it is held, may be in the process of being deadened, to the point where a people, once fully awake to them and shocked by them, become so dulled in perception as to fail to remember and to realize that the barbarities practiced by the Germans put them in a class by themselves, marked as a people not to be taken into friendship, or into brotherhood until they had displayed at least some symptoms of repentance and reformation, as a people with whom the free men of the world cannot associate on equal terms, with whom liberty-loving and honorable men cannot afford to enter into negotiations or make treaties.

This is terrible, but true. The war is not over, if the cause of the war and Germany's acts in the war are to be forgotten or condoned. Let not the Allies nor the United States be deceived by the flattering fiction that Germany, in her present mental attitude, concedes anything to the righteousness of the allied cause. What Germany admits, and the only thing she admits, and the only thing she apparently regrets, is that she was overwhelmed. She is evidently not sorry for outraged, pillaged Belgium and Northern France; for the brutalities practiced by her military dictators; for the millions of lives lost in opposing her organized raiders and plunderers, or even for the terrible losses on her own side; openly once, but secretly now, for the sake of policy, she seems rather proud than shamed by the record of her U-boats; the Lusitania medals are put away for the time being, but are they not put away because the wearing of them now might increase the severity of the armistice terms?

The real Germany, as all who know the German heart and the German mentality today insist, is still to be dealt with; the counterfeit Germany is the Germany that crouches, begs for better terms, and talks about founding a republic. "Even in the world-wide opinion that they have suffered defeat," says the writer referred to, "the Germans have found a force favorable to their own security from enduring the consequences of their deeds. Among themselves they still sing 'Deutschland über Alles'; but in addressing others they appeal for sympathy. Their old bandit leader is gone, but the gang that he led, a gang of 67,000,000 people, is reorganizing and is likely to be all the stronger if it succeed in managing to select its own bandit leaders. The ancient Teutonic tribes were both predatory and self-governing. What is to prevent the modern German tribes from changing their form of government into a republic and still remaining powerful and predatory?"

Nothing prevents, if the world forgets. At the present time, in the United States, a propaganda is actively disseminating such views as that, Germany being "down," she should not now be "jumped on;" that "Germany herself has suffered enough; should not this satisfy her enemies?" "Why not forget and forgive? Germany made a mistake, and she knows it," that "It was not Germany's fault, but the fault of her leaders; now that they are out of power, Germany will be a different country;" "Why should the United States do anything to retard Germany's recovery; was not Germany always America's friend?" and, finally, "The Germans under a republic will be as free a people as any on the face of the earth."

These are the pleadings of, or in behalf of, the criminal public sentiment that has not once expressed sorrow for its crimes; that has not, in a single instance, volun-

teered to make reparation for them, that does not even acknowledge, in the presence of overwhelming evidence of its guilt, that it committed them, and that gives no assurance that, should the opportunity come its way, it would not repeat them.

Civilization will be wise if it shall be in no hurry to liberate this criminal nation, until there is certainty rather than presumption that it may be trusted with freedom to act on its own account. The peril that France apprehends, and that President Wilson can see for the world in turning Germany loose before the German mental attitude is changed, will be minimized if the people of the United States shall remember; it will be greatly increased if they permit themselves to be lulled into forgetfulness.

Land Settlements in Great Britain

FOR many years before the war, those who made any study of the land situation in Great Britain recognized the tremendous importance to the nation of a more extended use of agricultural lands and a fuller development, in every direction, of the productive capacities of the countryside. This interest manifested itself in the form of a regular back-to-the-land campaign, and when the war broke out the necessities of the times brought about a partial realization of the ideals which lay behind this movement. The excellent results which have already flowed from this larger development of agriculture in Great Britain, together with the expected demand by returning soldiers for opportunities to follow agricultural pursuits, is, it is welcome to find, arousing public opinion in all directions to secure a complete revision of the land system so as to render its fuller development possible as a permanent policy.

In these circumstances, the statement made, some time ago, by Mr. Herbert E. Easton, honorary secretary of the British Empire Land Settlement League, is particularly valuable and interesting. Mr. Easton justly foresees that the excellent opportunities for agricultural work of all kinds afforded by the British dominions may lead to an undue drain upon the population of Great Britain, unless the way shall be opened for those who desire to take up agricultural work, but prefer to remain at home, to follow their inclinations. In order that this may be possible, he urges a comprehensive land policy on sound, practical, business lines, and, going on to consider the question, he insists that, as soon as such a policy was announced, the first step to be taken would be the establishment of a land bank, which would have branches in all the principal market towns and agricultural centers. The main objects of this bank would be to finance intending purchasers of land by making advances on mortgages, and to be a central institution for all moneys available for mortgages.

One of the great difficulties in the way of general land settlement in Great Britain is, of course, the difficulty and expense of transfer. This difficulty would be largely overcome by a land bank such as Mr. Easton urges, and, as time went on, and the complex question of titles became reduced to a system, land as an asset would become steadily more fluid; whilst difficulties in the way of transfer would be reduced to a minimum. It is to be supposed that all these and many other issues have come under review by the Committee of Reconstruction, and that the committee is prepared to deal with the question on comprehensive lines. Such a statement as that by Mr. Easton, however, is valuable as tending to keep the public well informed on a vital question, and as suggesting new ideas for consideration.

The Returned Soldier

FROM the comparatively early days of the war the probability that a large number of those men who joined the colors would be desirous of taking up an open-air career after they were demobilized was recognized, and various schemes have been discussed, from time to time, by the authorities in such countries as Canada and Australia, where vast stretches of land are available, as to the best way of meeting these demands. Some of the Canadian provinces, notably Alberta, have already made large reservations for the returning soldier, and the recent completion in that province of the Peace River bridge, and the consequent joining up of that territory beyond the Peace River with southern Alberta, have opened out great possibilities for settlement.

Those, however, who know Canada, and are consequently aware of the great stretches of country in lodg-settled districts which still remain unoccupied, cannot fail to be impressed with the importance of considering the question of rendering these lands available for colonization. This could, of course, in many cases, be done by the expenditure of comparatively small sums on various engineering schemes for the purpose of draining swamp lands, and so on; whilst the comparative proximity of such lands to large centers of population would render them more valuable than more easily worked country farther afield.

It is for this reason that many will have welcomed the proposals put forward, recently, by Mr. Noulan Cauchon, the well-known engineer and town planner, in the course of an interview with a representative of this paper. Mr. Cauchon is a strong advocate of this policy of reclamation, and takes as an illustration the possibility of reclaiming a large tract of land on the eastern slopes of the hills that run from the capital at Ottawa to Cardinal, at the head of the St. Lawrence rapids. There, he points out, is a swampy area of rich soil, many square miles in extent, easy of permanent drainage by improvement of the Nation River, and also easy of irrigation, subsequently, from the waters of the Rideau River. Other opportunities for duplicating such an undertaking are, he says, offered by an immense area in the vicinity of Hamilton, Ontario, in the fruit belt of Canada, which could be irrigated by the diversion of the waters of the Grand River from the town of Galt easterly. There is also a large area in the Province of Quebec, stretching from, and irrigated from, the Richelieu River to the threshold of the city of Montreal. There are, of course, throughout Canada, many hundreds of such tracts of territory, and the utilization of these lands would serve

the double purpose of affording work in the matter of reclamation for returned soldiers, and of placing at the disposal of the authorities for agricultural purposes valuable fertile lands, well served with transport facilities.

Although reliable figures are, thus far, not available, all the information that is available goes to show that there will be an even larger number of men than was expected desirous of taking up farming in Canada. Already, it appears, over 105,000 members of the Canadian Army have expressed their intention of turning to farming when demobilized; whilst those in a position to judge are confident that large numbers from the British Army also will be inclined to emigrate to the Dominion for the same purpose. To meet this demand for land all manner of schemes should be set in motion, and of such schemes not the least important is that which aims at the reclamation of land in settled districts.

The Red Cockade in the United States

A CENTURY and a quarter ago the attention of the people of the United States was as intensely fixed upon European affairs as it is today. From the triumph of the American colonies onward, Republican France had been growing more and more restless, and every sign it gave of rising against the ancien régime was watched with intense interest in the young republic on the western side of the Atlantic. The revolutionary Assembly of France met on October 1, 1791. Paris was in a ferment of excitement. The foreign courts were protesting against the constitution. War had meanwhile been declared against Austria and Prussia; the Austrians, having met with successes, were approaching, and the King, in consequence, had assumed a more decided attitude, confident that the invaders would prove a friend to the throne.

This exposition of royal duplicity angered the populace, and resulted in the confinement of the monarch, with his family, in the Temple, the terrible affair at the Tuileries, in which the Swiss Guards were annihilated, having occurred earlier. Mails were infrequent and long delayed, but when, eventually, it became known in the United States that the Prussians had invaded Champagne, and that Verdun had fallen, great was the depression for a season among the sympathetic communities of Philadelphia, New York, and Boston. On December 14, 1792, came, however, the joyful news that the Austrians and Prussians had been driven back, and then, with few interruptions, set in the long period of Republican ascendancy in France.

News that the Allies were soundly beaten, that the Duke of Brunswick was in full retreat, and that Dumouriez had saved the Republic, was received in America with unbounded satisfaction. "Never," says McMaster, "had there been so much excitement in Philadelphia since the great day, five years before, when Pennsylvania came under the Federal Roof." The church bells were rung. The shopkeepers put up their shutters. Dumouriez, Tom Paine, Benjamin Franklin and the "Ca Ira!" phrase he had given to France, and "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" were in everybody's mouth.

With red cockades in their hats staid Philadelphians marched up and down the streets of the Quaker City singing the "Ca Ira!" which had not yet been replaced by the "Marseillaise Hymn," and "God Save George Washington!" to the tune of "God Save the King," the air later adopted for "America." Tom Paine and Benjamin Franklin had forged lasting ties between the American and French Republics, and the Americans, in their enthusiasm over the fact that republicanism was spreading and triumphing, were prepared to go the full length of rejoicing.

"Ca Ira!" had fallen from the lips of Franklin when the news of the disastrous retreat of the Continental troops in New Jersey, and tidings of the miseries of the winter at Valley Forge, reached him in France. "This is, indeed, bad news," he is quoted as having said; "but ca ira, ca ira; it will all come right in the end," and in time the phrase was made use of in the construction of the revolutionary song beginning:

Ah! ca ira, ca ira, ca ira,
Le peuple en ce jour sans cesse répète, ah!

It had done great service, this phrase, for the Revolution, and was still an inspiring note for the red cockades, but it will be difficult for any student of French revolutionary history to reconcile it with a public demonstration in the United States, especially in Boston. Strange to say, however, with other things French and revolutionary, it had taken a firm hold upon the people of the Massachusetts capital when, 126 years ago today, that city gave itself up completely to a celebration of the French republican victories over the Austrians and Prussians.

Boston had learned how Philadelphia and New York had rejoiced, and determined not to be outdone, but rather to outdo. It would now celebrate the birth of the French Republic, since now the French had proved themselves worthy of being free. The expulsion of the allied invaders from the new republic was to be the occasion for a "civic feast," the like of which Boston had never before seen. Committees were appointed, managers chosen, money was collected, and announcement was made that the "feast" would be held on January 24, 1793.

It was Boston's undertaking to show what the town in which Liberty was cradled could and would do in a matter of this kind. January 24, 1793, was, therefore, to be a day of days. It was proposed by one, catching the Parisian spirit, that on and after that day all titles, even "Mr.," "Mrs.," and "Rev.," should be abolished, and that all men should be addressed as "Citizen" and all women as "Citess." Boston had quite as keen a sense of humor then as it has had at any time since, and the latter proposal was not overlooked by its satirists.

But, this aside, the main part of the story is that, at the rising of the sun, salutes were fired from Castle Island, and cannon were discharged in the town; that an immense ox, supposed to represent Aristocracy, was roasted for a public barbecue; that a cart bearing the ox was escorted by twelve citizens in white frocks; that this feature became a part of a great civic procession which passed through the principal

streets, from the North End ferries, past the Federal stump, past the home of Citizen Hancock, the State House, the Federal Meeting-House, and so on; that there were great times at Oliver's Dock; that the whole populace was in holiday attire; that most people wore the American or French colors, or both, and that the crowd went back and forth, singing or shouting:

Brunswick's old Duke, with ninety thousand men,
Marched into France, and then run out again!

Boston then was not so particular about the purity of its English as it later became, but it had a powerful voice, and until late in the night it shouted lustily for "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity," not forgetting to add "Unity." With the coming of darkness, "a huge lantern," according to the historian already quoted, "was run up to the top of the liberty pole, and threw its light over all the city and the ships that lay at anchor far out in the bay. On one side was rudely painted the ruins of the Bastille. On the other a prostrate British lion, and beneath him the wish that he might never rise till he did so in support of the liberties of mankind," a wish that was destined later to be gratified in abundant measure.

Notes and Comments

THE Lima (Ohio) Daily News announces, at the top of its editorial page, that it is "An Independent Newspaper," which means, perhaps, that it is independent, or wishes to be independent, of such conventional trammels as that which requires that one newspaper borrow from another, to put it mildly, shall make some acknowledgment of the act. The independent Lima Daily News borrows editorials, singly and in lots to suit, from The Christian Science Monitor, and does not let on to its readers that they were not written in its own office by one of its own writers. But, notwithstanding the bold attitude it assumes, to those who are aware of the source of these writings the News seems in reality to be one of the most dependent of publications, since in one of its recent issues, that of January 16, of the six editorials which it contained, five were clipped from this newspaper and printed without credit. Supposing it should some day fail to receive this paper, then what would its independence amount to?

THE St. Louis Globe Democrat makes no profession of independence, but it goes about borrowing, to say the least, in a manner so obviously free from all sense of restriction as to put the Lima Daily News, and all other rivals in the take-what-you-want-wherever-you-find-it line, in the lower classifications. The Globe Democrat of Sunday, Jan. 5, 1919, reprinted twenty-one articles from this newspaper, crediting none of them, and stamping many of them as its own. So far as knowledge has reached this newspaper, the Globe Democrat breaks all records. That is to say, it has used a larger number of articles from this newspaper at one time than any of its competitors in the take-without-crediting field of journalism. For some reason best known to those who edit its Sunday edition, it did not clip this paper's advertisements, or borrow its heading, but in other respects it came near being an unauthorized reprint of a newspaper that publishes only what it may use legitimately.

FROM Tangier, on the 4th of September, 1839, George Borrow was writing home to the Rev. A. Brindley a very characteristic letter describing his activities as a colporteur of Bibles. Tangier he speaks of at length, and comes to the conclusion that the town "with a Moorish and Jewish population is not the city either of the Moor or the Jew: it is that of the consuls." Borrow has nothing to say against the consular body, far from it; but to him they are the most prominent institution of Tangier, especially when, on gala days, they display the banners of their respective nations over their houses. Then "twelve banners stream in the wind of the Levant. There floats the meteor banner of England. There the pride of Naples, of Sardinia, and of Sweden." Borrow is not very polite to some of "these emblems of distant and different people."

"DIRTY rags" is the epithet he applies to two of them. The white cross of Denmark "gleaming consolingly amidst blood and fire" he thinks the most beautiful of all. Next to the Dannebrog of Denmark is the Austrian; "there the Orange; and yonder, far remote from all, like the country, the stripes and stars of the United States."

DEGAS sales are still proceeding, and a very fine fortune is being realized from the sale of canvases and drawings from Degas' studio. Is it because of the public's appreciation of Degas' art that these "prix fous" are being fetched? Degas himself had his doubts on the subject of the public's genuine knowledge of his art. He knew that his name had great commercial value, and one day he determined to put his doubts to the test. He told a friend he would put one of his unsigned pictures in a shop window of a certain Paris street. You see, he said, it will still be there at the end of the year, even though I only ask 500 francs for it. He made the experiment, and for a whole year people passed in front of that window, paid no particular attention to the Degas, asked the price occasionally, found it too expensive, and went on their way.

NEVER before have there been so many copper cents in circulation in the United States as now, for in 1918 the mints coined about 307,614,000 of these modest coins, as against an average annual coinage of about 100,000,000, from 1907 to 1916. With this new influx the Indian-head cent has joined a decreasing minority, and the little bas-relief of Abraham Lincoln is in everybody's pocket, except, as once or twice happened last year, when the storekeepers of a city find themselves without pennies enough to make change. The condition of the times has apparently put an end to what seemed to have become a confirmed American habit of reckoning expenditure in multiples of the nickel. But how few realize that the copper cent is a beautiful thing in itself; or think of the mints as turning out objects of art as well as of utility! Only when he compares the new and the old coins does one realize that he carries in his pocket a small but carefully selected art exhibition.